

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.  
A FIRESIDE COMPANION.  
It is true if you see it in  
**THE BEE.**  
DON'T BORROW THIS PAPER

# THE BEE.

WASHINGTON

The Bee  
GREAT ADVERTISING MEDIUM.  
TRY IT!  
Do you want reliable news? Do you want a  
fourth page advertisement? Do you want colored  
trade? Read and advertise in THE BEE!

VOL. XVIII.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2 1899

No. 33



HON. WM. E. ALLISON, OF IOWA



HON. M. S. QUAY,  
of Pennsylvania, Who Will Be Re-  
elected.



## THEY SAY.

The New Grand Opera House will have a suit on hand.

It is not well to put yourself where you are not wanted.

Let the old politicians step aside.

The next delegation that will leave this city will be a representative one.

Never cause your friends to lose confidence in you.

Don't get angry with people because others do.

It is not wise at all times to tell all you know.

The Bee is the people's paper.

When a man can be broad-minded he is a liberal man.

Don't imagine yourself so important that you cannot be done without.

Never use your friends for convenience.

The man who tells all he knows is a very weak man.

It is the great man who is liberal hearted.

Some people are failures, hence they don't like to see others succeed.

Speak the truth always and then you will not have an occasion to complain.

A good liar must have a good memory.

If you do your duty, your friends will not have cause to complain.

McKinley will be re-elected President, not-with-standing what Mr. Bryan says.

It is lonesome sometimes to be alone.

The Afro-American Council is a defunct organization.

Preacher Walters has confirmed what THE Bee said.

The colored people will not be fooled by the Afro-American Council.

Why do some people kiss the hand that smites them?

It must be because they are weak minded.

The High School needs regulating.

Why do some colored trustees allow themselves to be influenced against their will?

Trustee Wright will remain just where he is.

The Judge of the Police Court wants more money.

Yes and so does the negro republican want a place in the Court.

Judge Pugh would appoint a colored bailiff if he were one of the Judges of the Police Court.

That is he would appoint one colored bailiff.

Janitor Hughes has been doing two men's duty.

He is the hardest worked man in the Court and the poorest paid one.

The more some people do the less they are paid.

Never hurry through life it is dangerous.

Don't imagine that you are the only top on the bucket.

Be just to your fellow men.

Act well and you will not be misjudged.

If you are called thief, always conduct yourself so that people will not believe it.

A frank man is an honest man.

If you are honest you will be frank.

Is a diplomatic man necessarily a deceitful man?

An evasive answer is a deceptive one.

A friendly answer comes from an honest soul.

A thief will treat his fellow man right sometimes.

Down with the traitors, they ruin a country.

The people will elect McKinley delegates.

There are thousands of bets on the next election.

Be good citizens and you will succeed.

## A CURIOUS PANIC.

A Hotel Kitchen Upset by Electrically Charged Cooking Utensils.

The kitchen and pantry of the cafe in the Hurst Hotel Junior, at Sixth street and Lucas avenue, St. Louis, was turned into a gigantic electric battery recently, and a wild panic among the employees ensued. Everything they touched was like a live wire. So great was the excitement for a quarter of an hour that a large crowd collected to watch the squirming, screaming employees knocking over tables and breaking dishes. The cause of the trouble was a large water main, which had become heavily charged with electricity, and communicated its current to faucets, stoves, nails in the floor, forks, knives, cups, and, in fact, everything metallic. The first intimation that something was wrong came when Mary, the head cook, took hold of the faucet for the purpose of drawing water. She had barely placed her hand upon the instrument when she gave vent to a howl of pain which brought all the waiters and attendants in the establishment to the spot, believing murder was being done. They found Mary hopping about, unable to release her hold upon the handle of the faucet, and screaming lustily. One of the scullions grabbed her wrist to pull her free. Instead of accomplishing his philanthropic design he became another victim, and joined in the dance and vociferation.

By this time the floor, which was damp, had become a veritable storage battery for the electricity, and little sparks could be seen dancing about it. This sight caused every one quickly to vacate the apartment, and leave the cook and scullion to their fate. These two, on seeing themselves deserted, made one united pull, broke free from the faucet, and, in about two jumps gained the pantry.

At this juncture the playful current entered the pantry, and one of the waiters who had been loudest in his mirth accidentally touched a coffee pot which was lying peacefully on the sink. He gave one howl and hopped into the street, followed by the laughter of his associates. Their glee was short-lived, however, as the current soon worked through their shoes and sent them out in a lively manner.

Henry Horehler, proprietor of the cafe arrived about this time. He said it was all foolishness, and strode boldly into the kitchen. He did not stay long, though, for the wood was smoking and every piece of metal in the place giving forth little blue sparks. The effect produced would have caused envy in the hearts of theatrical electricians. The pots and pans hopped about as if they had been alive, while the stove, on which the viands were cooking, looked as if it might have been taken from a haunted house.

## WOMEN POLICEMEN.

Queer Occupation of a Crowd of Winded Dames in London.

London has many queer things in the huge extent of its area, but none queerer than its women guardians of the streets, for London, unknown to most of its inhabitants, has a police force the like of which does not exist in any other city on earth.

In order to see it work you must get up very early on Friday morning and visit Covent Garden Market. There you will see such a block of traffic and such a crowd of angry and unreasonable drivers that you will not be surprised at the Metropolitan police giving up the duty of keeping order as an impossible job. But still you will find that things come right in the end, and on looking to find how this is brought about you will probably be shocked at discovering that Covent Garden has a police force all to itself in the shape of some hundred or so old women. They dart in and out among the cars, order the drivers to stop, or back their horses, or move on. They shout and swear and shake their fists and catch the horses' heads, and, if necessary, shy turnips or potatoes at the drivers. But they always succeed in having their own way. But for these women it is believed that it would be necessary to read the riot act every Saturday morning in Covent Garden. As it is, the women police make a comfortable living out of their profession, the drivers giving them daily tips, while the proprietors pay them a fair salary.

## A CONVICT CAUGHT.

But He Had Enjoyed Freedom for Twenty-nine Years.

It was 29 years ago that Harry Walters, successfully executing a bold and ingenious plan of escape, left Sing Sing Prison. Recently he was returned to Sing Sing to serve the unexpired three years of his five years' term for burglary.

He was brought to New York from Pennsylvania. He had been in prison there for another crime, and when the time of his release came he would have gone free had not an old photograph and his old record been thrust in his face. Then he confessed that he was the escaped convict of 29 years ago, and Captain McCluskey's detectives took him to New York. He slept at headquarters and looked at his old photograph with a grimace.

## Boy Awarded \$21,000.

A fortune of \$21,000 was awarded Otto Schwartz, 8 years old, by a jury in Chicago, recently, for the loss of both limbs in a street car accident two years ago, but it did not keep the little fellow from his playmates. In front of his home, 442 Jefferson street, the boy was playing marbles in the midst of a shouting crowd of youngsters. His artificial limbs did not seem to handicap him very much in his romping.

## YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD AT House & Herrman

The Only Complete Housefurnishing Establishment Washington.

IN EXCHANGE BUILDING, N. W.

## Chas.

Manufacturer of Plain and Ornamental

## IRON RAILING

Iron Porches, Window Guards, Grills, Balconies, Gratings, Cellular Doors, Etc., of Every Description.

Builders' Work A Specialty.

All work Firstclass.

Shop in Rear of 1344 H Street, N. E.

## GET THE BEST

When you are about to buy a Sewing Machine do not be deceived by alluring advertisements and be led to think you can get the best made, finest finished and

## Most Popular

for a mere song. See to it that you buy from reliable manufacturers that have gained a reputation by honest and square dealing. You will then get a Sewing Machine that is noted the world over for its durability. You want the one that is easiest to manage and

## Light Running

There is none in the world that can equal in mechanical construction, durability of working parts, smoothness of finish, beauty in appearance, or has as many improvements as the

## New Home

It has Automatic Tension, Double Feed, alike on both sides of needle (patented), no other has it; New Stand (patented), driving wheel hinged on adjustable centers, thus reducing friction to the minimum.

## WRITE FOR CIRCULARS.

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.

CHICAGO, ILL. BOSTON, MASS. ST. LOUIS, MO. DALLAS, TEXAS

CINCINNATI, OHIO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. ATLANTA, GA.

FOR SALE BY

S. OPPENHEIMER & BROS.

514 Ninth St., N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

## CENTER MARKET.

Miller & Krogmann,

DEALERS IN

Hams, Bacon, Lard,

Beef and Beef Tongues.

"Dove Brand" Hams a Specialty.

451, 452 and 453 Center Market.

401 302 Northern Liberty Market.

## FRANK HUME,

WHOLESALE GROCER

705 404 PENNSYLVANIA AV

WASHINGTON, D. C.

All Goods packed and Delivered

Free of Charge.

## TO GROCERIES.

Any order promptly filled.

Our motto is to give the best quality of goods at the lowest prices.

Our prices are so low that we can afford to give a 10% discount to our regular customers.

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## PROMISE TO MARRY.

Its Legal Value Established by a Court Decision.

Bessie Larkin, when asked in April, 1885, John Reilly, then 18 years old, to marry him at a future time, agreed to do so if he would transfer to her a fund he had on deposit in the Kings County Trust Company of New York. Reilly consented, and a contract to marry was entered into between them. On the 2d of April, 1888, Reilly having then become of age, he, in fulfillment of the agreement, assigned the fund to Miss Larkin.

During the three years of their engagement Reilly had incurred obligations to Emelle S. De Hieropolis, Richard E. Carpenter and others. The former, after securing judgment against Reilly, which was returned unsatisfied, sued him to set aside the assignment to Bessie Larkin, on the ground that it was made with intent to hinder and defraud creditors and that she was privy to such intention. Carpenter, who had obtained an attachment, which was attempted to be levied on the fund, was made a party defendant.

Bessie Larkin claimed she did not know of these obligations on the part of Reilly when she accepted the assignment. The court decided upon the trial that she was entitled to hold the fund "as against the whole world." The First Appellate Division has affirmed the judgment, Justice Patterson, who gave the decision, holding that whatever may have been the intention of Reilly in making the assignment, if Bessie Larkin was ignorant of the intention, and gave her promise to marry in good faith, conditioned upon the assignment of the fund, and it was assigned in pursuance of the agreement, she became a purchaser in good faith for a valuable consideration.

As to the claim on the part of the plaintiff that the agreement not being in writing was within the statute of frauds, the Court said the statute could not be availed of to set aside a completed transaction.

## AN IMP OF MISCHIEF.

Stuck His Head Up Between Ties and Stopped Elevated Trains.

It is no wonder the engineer of an elevated train on the Bowery, in New York, shut down his throttle quickly, and pushed his brakes down hard the other night, when he saw a small boy's head poking up between the ties in the full glare of his headlight. The train was stopped before the engine reached the boy, but that was not the end of the trouble. The youngster, a ten year old imp of mischief, was standing in the iron "drip pan," the receptacle that catches water, oil and other liquids that would otherwise drip to the roadway below, and he poked up his head between the ties in a spirit of downright devilishness.

The trainmen tried to get him out. But the place where the boy stood is so situated that it is impossible to get at anybody there unless he is disposed to surrender. This Italian youth was content to stay where he was, and leered horribly at his pursuers, while a long line of elevated trains was stopped, and the 6 o'clock crowd at the bridge in a hurry to get home, was frantic. The youngster kept up his fun for a quarter of an hour or so, and then gracefully emerged from his "drip pan," and gave himself up to the authorities. Next morning he was released on the solemn promise of his father that he would administer corporal punishment to the adventurous young man.

## A Unique Personality.

That the mayor of Toledo and the recent candidate for governor of Ohio has been called "Golden Rule Jones" is no reflection upon his character or



ability. His heart beats for the common people, and he is likely to be heard from again in the political life of the country.

## Preferred Jail to a Hotel.

The police officials at the Fulton Street Station in Brooklyn almost got a shock the other night, when a man, who said he was Richard J. Kennedy, of No. 122 Seventh street, Washington, staggered in, and, although he had \$50,000 worth of United States bonds and \$700 in bills in his pockets, asked to be put in a cell for the night. While admitting that he was drunk, he said he had sense enough left to realize that he would be safer than in a hotel. His pile was depleted to the extent of \$2 by Magistrate Brenner. New York Cor. Chicago Inter-Ocean.

"I wish I were a book," remarked the neglected wife of the professor; "then, perhaps, you would pay some attention to me."

"Ah!" exclaimed the professor, "if you were only an almanac, then I could exchange you every year."—Chicago News

## PARIS MARKET WOMEN.

How They Resented a Wrong to a Favorite.

Writing in the Fortnightly, Mr. Albert Vandam, in the course of an interesting paper on the Paris market women, tells an amusing story. They never fail to resent the wrong done to any of their favorites.

Forty-four years ago the architect of the present Halls entered such a wrong. Queen Victoria was on her memorable visit to Paris, and M. Baltard was anxious to be presented to Her Majesty at the ball given in her honor by the Paris municipality. Haussmann, to whom M. Baltard expressed his wish, inasmuch as he (Baltard) was his own architect.

Unfortunately, M. Baltard had a beard like a pard, and it was commonly supposed at that time—the time of the Crimean War—that the English Queen did not like beards. Haussmann, therefore, advised the architect to part with that magnificent hirsute adornment.

The advice was acted upon, and on the evening of the ceremony Baltard, cleanly shaven, posted himself close to the Prefect of the Seine while the latter was presenting the various personages of note. Haussmann took the slightest notice of him, and was rather vexed at the frantic gesticulations with which Baltard endeavored to draw his attention.

At the conclusion of the presentations Haussmann went up to the man, whom he suspected to be an intruder, escaped, perhaps from some private lunatic asylum.

"What is the matter with you, monsieur?" he asked, "and why this very strange behavior?"

"What's the matter with me?" replied Baltard. "Why did you not present me?"

"Who are you?"

"I am Baltard."

Haussmann had failed to recognize him, and Baltard had made the sacrifice of his beard in vain.

When the story came to the ears of the market women they were very indignant. They threatened to take reprisals by shaving Haussmann's beard if they could get hold of him. Meanwhile, to mark their sympathy with their favorite, they ordered a dozen cases of Rowland's Macassar Oil and sent them to Baltard's house. They were found unopened at Victor Baltard's death, in 1874, for of course his beard had grown again quite naturally.

—London Daily Telegraph.

## Moccasins the Best Footwear.

The moccasin is the most rational and comfortable of all footwear. In moccasins the feet have full play; they can bend and grasp; there is nothing to chafe; there is no impediment to circulation. In moccasins one can move like an acrobat, crossing slender and slippery logs, climbing trees or passing with ease and security along dizzy trails on the mountain side, where a slip might mean sure destruction.

The feet do not stick fast in the mud. In the north, when the mercury is below zero and no civilized boot will protect the feet from freezing, the savage suffers no inconvenience. His moccasins, stuffed with dried grass, let the blood course freely. The perspiration may freeze on the hay is a solid mass of ice, but the feet remain warm and dry.

The buckskin moccasin, Indian fashion, with deer's brains and wood smoke always drives soft after a wetting. Best of all, the moccasin is light. Inexperienced sportsmen and soldiers affect high-topped boots with heavy soles and hobnails, imagining that these are most serviceable for rough weather. But these boots weigh between four and five pounds, while the pair of thick moccasin moccasins weigh only eleven ounces. In marching ten miles, a man wearing the clumsy shoes lifts twenty tons more shoe leather than if he wore moccasins.—Harper's Magazine

## Nature's Color Box.

Mother Nature is a great artist, and will beautify the plainest face she has a chance. It sometimes takes months, or even years for her to complete her task, but it can be done with patience and full surrender to the invisible genius.

Onions, from leeks to Bermudas, are bleaching, and so are lemons, asparagus and celery. Spinach is the broom of the stomach, as the French say, and sorrel, in acid of puree, as they cook it in the provinces and at the students' restaurants in the Latin Quarter is a great beautifier. Dandelion, lettuce and all the salads will bring out the red and white tints of the skin.

Peas, carrots, tomatoes, strawberries, raspberries, cherries and black berries are red and black making and develop infantile loveliness in the cheek and lips if eaten, not now and then, but three times a day. This is the fruit cure or Garden of Eden breakfast, and it will be remembered that Eve had no patent medicines, cosmetics or doctors.

Pineapple is good for the stomach and air passage. Rice, all cereals and white vegetables, such as cauliflower and parsnips, are wholesome. But pickles and plectruct, hot cake and too many sweets will make one look pasty, because they lack the acids and salt which nature needs to cleanse her machinery. Oil she must have, too, from the olive and nut, to keep the eternal wheels revolving.

## A Circus Man's Name.

A yarn is going the rounds of the press that Robert Bailey, a brother of James A. Bailey, the widely-known circus man, is a coal miner in fact. Eastern fields. As a matter of fact, Bailey is not the name of the eminent circus manager, for in his boyhood days he was known on the streets of Cincinnati as Jimmy Fitzgerald. As old attaché of the Robinson circus, named Bailey, took the young fellow in tow, and he afterward assumed the name of his old employer and worked his way up in the circus business to the present remarkable position he now occupies.

## Wedding or a Breach of Promise.

Belle—I guess that there isn't very much doubt about Mr. Rich marrying Marguerite.

Madge—No; that cut in her cheek from his diamond stud has apparently sealed his fate.—The Jewelers' Weekly

**THE "ROYAL" LIMITED.**  
MOST SUPERB DAY TRAIN IN THE WORLD.  
DAILY BETWEEN  
**NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON**  
NEW YORK 3:00 P.M.-AR WASH  
IN 3:00 P.M.-AR NEW YORK

## NORTHWEST

### Chr. Xander,

909 Seventh Street.

In this original house of thirty-five years standing, Whiskies, Brandies, Gins, Rums, and in all 129 Wines 45 Cordials, etc., are sold in always equal quantities. Catawba, the best obtainable, \$1 per gallon. His own Sweet Norton, also \$1 a gallon, can be diluted heavily without loss to its vinosity. Of the 20 different standards of Whiskies, his 6-year old Special Rye at 75 cents full quart, Golden Medal 65 cents, and the grades at 60 cents and 50 cents, full quart, have been known so well and so long as pure and without fustil poison that their superiority in that regard over most others cannot be contradicted. For slender purses and the wealthy there are so many goods in stock that all can be satisfied.  
Remember the number—909.  
(NO BRANCH HOUSES)

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AMES STEVENS Prop.

456 Louisiana Avenue, n. w.

Baker Whisky A Specialty.

When you are hungry or Thirsty Go to

P. F. O'Conner,

617 D Street, northwest.

Where you will always find a choice line of Whiskies and Liquors. Oysters in every Style. All are treated right.

**I DRINK AT**  
**W. Harnedy's**  
**I DON'T BUT WILL**  
**HERE AFTER.**

No. 3288 M Street, Northwest,  
GEORGETOWN D. C.

**MEEHAN,**  
N. W. Cor. 7th and H sts., S. W.  
One of the best places in S'h Washington  
Wines, Liquors, and Cigars

Of the finest brands,  
FRESH BEER DAILY.  
XXXX Mountain Picnic Club  
P. MEEHAN, Prop.

--Edward Murphy--

Wines and Liquors.

831 14th Street Northwest.

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Louis J. Kessel

Importer of and Dealer in

Wines &amp; Liquors

Specially for medicinal and family use.  
OXFORD and TREMONT, Pure Rye Whiskies.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

425 Tenth Street Northwest.

Washington, D. C.

Pure Old Straight Rye Whiskey

Wines &amp; Liquors,

Cigars &amp; Tobacco.

Also Manufacturer of fine Cigars.

90 Fifth Street Northwest.

Washington, D. C.

Wm. H. BROOKER,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

RICHMOND HOUSE.

WINES, LIQUORS, AND CIGARS.

Meals at all hours, and Game in Season.

1299 D Street, southeast,

Washington, D. C.

Edward Flynn,

DEALER IN FINE

Wines AND

LIQUOR

125 Delaware A

## HOTELS—BALTIMORE.

## SARATOGA HOTEL.

A. H. Cole, Proprietor.

Special Rates To Theatrical Troupes  
New Management

Bar Stocked With The Finest Imported Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Terms: \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day.

\$7 to \$12 per week

Howard and Saratoga Streets,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Cars to and from all Depots, pass the Hotel

RESTAURANTS—NORTHWEST.

## LEECH'S

Restaurant.

Cor 19th &amp; L sts.

NORTHWEST

Harper Whiskey a Specialty

LIQUOR DEALERS

BALTIMORE.

WHITE DALY &amp; CO.

DISTILLERS.

Baltimore, Md.

ALEXANDRIA.

E. E. Downham &amp; Co.

WHOLESALE

LIQUOR DEALERS

No. 107 KING STREET,

Alexandria, Va.

OLD DOMINION FAMILY

RYE AND MOUNT VERNON

WHISKIES A SPECIALTY.

Nov. 24th 1900.

STYLISH, RELIABLE

ARTISTIC

Recommended by Leading

Dressmakers.

They Always Please.

McCALL'S

BAZAR

PATTERNS

10c

15c

NONE BETTER AT ANY PRICE

These patterns are sold in nearly

every city and town in the United States.

If your dealer does not keep them send

direct to us. One cent stamps received.

Address your nearest point.

THE McCALL COMPANY,

123 to 146 W. 14th Street, New York

BRANCH OFFICES:

180 Fifth Ave., Chicago, and

1091 Market St., San Francisco.

McCALL'S

MAGAZINE

50c

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## A MOST DREAD DISEASE.

Pneumonia Can be Avoided  
More Easily Than Cured.

HOW TO PREVENT IT.

Suggestions Made by J. J. Walsh,  
M.D. Ph.D., That May be Heeded.It is Due to Cold Alone and It De-  
lights in a Weakened System—The  
Danger to Be Avoided—The Microbe  
and the Symptoms.

If a man reaches the age of twenty-five in good health, says Dr. J. J. Walsh in the New York Journal, he is, barring accident, practically assured of living till sixty, unless he is carried off by typhoid fever or pneumonia. Of the two, pneumonia is by far the more dreadful. It gives but a few short days of warning before the fatal termination. We have scarcely heard of a friend's sickness before his death is announced. Careful supervision of the water supplies of large cities has greatly reduced the mortality from typhoid—it has practically eradicated the disease in Berlin, Vienna and Munich—but no way of limiting the ravages of pneumonia has yet been found.

How to avoid the disease is, then, a very serious question. Pneumonia is without doubt usually due to cold, but rarely, if ever, due to cold alone. The cause of the disease is a microscopic plant, one of the disease germs of which we hear so much nowadays. It was first discovered nearly twenty years ago by Surgeon-General Sternberg, not in a case of pneumonia, but in the saliva of a healthy person. Normal human saliva when injected into the smaller animals, as guinea pigs or rabbits, frequently causes death. It was while investigating this subject that General Sternberg found that the deadly element in the saliva cases in the fatal cases was a micrococcus.

Further study, especially in Germany, showed this microbe to be the cause of pneumonia. Cold decreases our power of resistance by lowering the vitality, and so the invasion of the microbe is permitted. The history of cases of pneumonia generally shows how important is this lowering of vitality in the causation of the disease. But it is not the cold alone that plays the important role in the development of pneumonia. Patients usually tell of having been overtired at the time of their exposure to cold. They have been overworked for some time, they have lost one or more nights' sleep, they are laboring under severe emotion—grief, worry and the like—or they have been losing flesh for some time. Often the disturbance of normal health is but temporary. A meal is missed, owing to the press of business, several in succession are taken hurriedly and incompletely, or there is some excess, alcoholic or other, then comes the exposure to cold and pneumonia.

The secondary factors are really the important ones. Pneumonia is not prevalent in countries in proportion to the severity of their climates. It is much more common in large cities than in the country. The hurry and bustle of life, the never relaxing tension of competition, the struggle for existence, tempt the inhabitants of cities to that neglect of the plainest rules of health which makes the exposure to cold serious. Nature has an ample provision of conservative force stored away to protect us from the cold, but her economy is disturbed by neglect.

There is another important circumstance that accounts for the occurrence of pneumonia so frequently in cold weather and its constant increase in frequency until the warm weather comes once more. It is the custom to think of microbes as always harmful. Nothing is further from the truth. The number of microbes of benefit to mankind is as legion compared to those that do harm.

In winter the microbes that hinder a too luxuriant growth of the germ of pneumonia in the mouth, do not flourish as well as in warm weather. An important principle, then, in guarding against pneumonia is to keep the mouth healthy. Wash it out frequently but gently, and not with new fangled antiseptics that do more harm than good; have decaying teeth filled, as they invite the presence of flora foreign to the mouth; especially keep the stomach in good condition, since disturbance there always alters the normal condition of the mouth.

Now, pneumonia, except in the very young and the very old, is seldom fatal of itself. It is practically always a complication that causes fatal termination in patients from fifteen to fifty-five years of age. If the heart and kidneys are healthy when the pneumonia is contracted, then patients between these ages never die, unless they have exhausted themselves at the beginning of the disease by being up and about when they should have been in bed. In pneumonia, as in typhoid fever, this is the great danger for the robust. They hope to shake off the ill feeling. They are tempted to be out. Ambulant cases, that is, cases that have been walking about during the first days of their disease, proverbially do badly. Every hour out of bed after the disease has declared itself adds seriously to the danger of fatal termination.

Usually pneumonia begins with a chill. No one can afford to neglect this warning in cold weather. Until it is definitely known what condition is going to develop the patient should remain in bed—at least within doors. Sometimes there is only a feeling of

weakness, with a pronounced tendency to free sweating than usual, and a vague sense of discomfort in the lung into which the pneumonia is insidiously stealing. If these symptoms occur after exposure to dry, severe cold, especially in windy weather and at a time when some disturbance of regular habit of life has occurred just previously, then prudence dictates the utmost care until assurance is obtained that pneumonia is not developing.

Unlike other infectious diseases, pneumonia, instead of protecting from, predisposes the patient to subsequent attacks. One out of four, at least, of patients who recover from pneumonia has the disease again. They must be especially on their guard. Fatal cases of pneumonia among the middle aged occur particularly in hard drinkers and in those suffering from some chronic lung trouble, or whose heart or kidneys are affected. If any one of the limbs of the tripod of health—heart, kidneys, lungs—is out of order at the time of the attack rescue from a fatal ending will not be easy. For people thus affected avoidance of danger is the hope. They must not expose themselves to cold, especially not with empty stomachs, or when overtired or run down for any reason. Pneumonia can be avoided more easily than cured.

Charles F. Bates.  
Among the best known horsemen of New York, is Charles "Patty" Bates.



At the recent horse show in Madison Square Garden, he was one of the most prominent attendants and his horses secured several prizes.

THREE SOMERSAULTS.  
A Feat Which Has Only Been Accomplished Three Times.

The most difficult acrobatic work in the world is to throw a triple somersault. The double is comparatively easy. But to describe three complete circles in the air with the body is a bigger feat than the most expert acrobat of the day cares to undertake. Only three men have accomplished it, although dozens have lost their lives in making the attempt.

To perform a triple somersault, one would, of course, have to jump from a spring board high enough to be able to turn three times before alighting, and probably no gymnast has sufficient power to leap any higher than is necessary to accomplish a double. The height is not the only trouble. If it were, leaping experts, by improved appliances and practice, would overcome that difficulty. But after the body has turned twice the performer loses control of himself and the law of gravitation overcomes bodily dexterity. His head being heavier than his feet, he is apt to light on it and break his neck.

Only one of the three acrobats who have already accomplished the great feat refused to try it again, being assured that his lighting on his feet was an accident, as he could not control his body after turning the second time.

Another undertook the feat for a wager of \$250. In his first attempt he turned three times, but alighted on his hands. Everybody was satisfied with the result and the money was tendered him. He refused it, saying that the feat had not been perfectly accomplished and that he would repeat it and alight upon his feet. He did attempt to repeat it and fell on his head, dislocating his neck.—Minneapolis Journal.

## An Egg Sells for \$210.

A specimen of the largest eggs in the world, those of the aepyornis maximus, an extinct bird known as the reek, sold at auction for \$210 in London, not long ago. Madagascar is the only place where these eggs are found. Although the egg is equal to six of those of the ostrich, the bird itself, a skeleton of which can be seen in the British Museum, was not phenomenally large, though thick and heavy. There are only about 20 specimens of these eggs, which measure more than a foot in length and nearly a yard in circumference, so they are rarer than the egg of the great auk. However, the specimen just sold did not fetch anything like the sum paid for the last specimen of the egg of the great auk which came on the market. This realized \$2,100.

Mr. Four Miles, of Bridgeport, Conn., wants his name changed. His father, Mr. Miles, has five sons and called them by the first five numerals. One Miles and Three Miles already have had their names changed by the Courts. Two Miles appears to be satisfied with his cognomen, and Five Miles cannot take a new name till he becomes of age. Four Miles wants to become Frank Miller.

## RAILROADS.

BALTIMORE AND ANNAPOLIS SHORT LINE RAILROAD.  
TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN STATION.  
For Annapolis and way stations, week days,  
7:50 a. m., 1:10, 5:40 p. m.  
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For Round Bay and Bay Ridge, daily 3:00 p. m.  
Leave Annapolis, week days, 6:45 8:55 a. m.  
11:50 a. m. and 7:15 p. m.  
Sundays 8:55 a. m., 2:30 and 7:45 p. m.  
Leave Bay Ridge week days 7:00 p. m.  
Sundays 7:30 p. m.  
Fare to Bay Ridge and return, 50c.  
C. A. Coombs, G. M.

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THROUGH THE GRANDEST SCENERY IN AMERICA. ALL TRAINS VESTIBULE. ELECTRIC LIGHTED, STEAM HEATED. ALL MEALS SERVED IN DINING CARS. STATION SIXTH AND B STREETS.

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Special—Solid train for Cincinnati. Pullman  
baggage to Cincinnati, Lexington, Louisville,  
Indianapolis and St. Louis without change.  
Before cars Cincinnati to Chicago. Connects at  
Cincinnati, Va., for Virginia Hot Springs.  
7:30 p. m. DAILY—F. F. V. Limited—Solid  
train for Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers to Cin-  
cinnati, Lexington and Louisville without  
change. Observation Car. Pullman Compart-  
ment Car to Virginia Hot Springs, without  
change. Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.  
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W. CALVIN CHASE, EDITOR.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

There are regular Authorized Col-  
lectors in the employ of THE BEE  
Printing Co., and when they call to see  
delinquent subscribers they are re-  
quested to pay them, and not give the  
excuse that "they will see the Editor."  
The Editor has no time to see the sub-  
scribers, and it is hoped that his  
friends and the patrons of THE BEE  
will pay the Collector when he calls.

NO EXCUSE FOR THE  
PREACHER.

Every effort is being made by  
those who were duped in joining  
this alleged Afro-American Coun-  
cil, to excuse preacher Walters'  
"wild goose" utterances, made  
some time ago, to the effect that it  
would be better for the Negro to  
join the democratic party. These  
individuals have seen the folly of  
his recent interview and have been  
convinced that he has made a mis-  
take which has proven to be  
damaging to the organization, now  
they want to fool the public again  
by endeavoring to make it believe  
that the league is not responsible.  
Preacher Walters, said himself, in  
his second interview that he spoke  
for the Afro-American league. Will  
preacher Steward of the Louisville  
Baptist and other "wild goose"  
followers of preacher Walters ex-  
plain the second interview? So far  
as this city is concerned in which  
head quarters of the league has  
been established, there is no organ-  
ization.

Register Lyons Cheatham and  
others have resigned. Mr. L. M.  
Hershaw, in a local paper makes  
a feeble effort to explain, but without  
success. There is no excuse for the  
preacher.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Major Sylvester is not the man  
to tolerate an officer who is not  
strictly straight. When complaint  
was made to him that an officer in  
his department had made improper  
propositions to a man who had been  
charged with an offense, he said  
without hesitation that if he had  
men in his department of that  
character he wanted to know it.  
As will be seen by the report in  
another column, the officers who  
had been sent to arrest McNeely  
were determined to place him under  
arrest, but were deterred. Ser-  
geant McNeely will be tried to-  
day in the Police Court, and  
the bluster that he has made,  
that there is nothing in the charge,  
will turn out to be a big elephant  
on his shoulders.

THE NEGROES' ENEMY.

The many subterfuges that have  
been made by the Washington Post  
and the pretended interest it is  
claimed to have in the Negro are  
only in keeping with the character  
of that paper. The Post doesn't  
believe in any man if he is not an  
apologist or a cringing hypocrite. A  
Negro who is a hireling or a base  
knave will receive the plaudits of  
the Post. A many Negro is im-  
pudent in the estimation of the  
Post. The Negro has no greater  
enemy than the Post.

OUR SPECIAL HOLIDAY  
EDITION.

The management begs leave to  
announce that a special holiday  
edition of THE BEE will be issued,  
one that will surpass all previous  
efforts of this company. Advertis-  
ers who have heretofore given their  
patronage will, it is hoped, send in  
their advertisements at once. You  
should not miss this number, as  
there will be from 25 to 30 thou-  
sand and issued and circulated in this  
city among people who spend their  
money. Don't miss it.

LAWYERS TO MEET.

In another column of THE BEE  
you will see a report of a meeting  
of the members of the bar. The  
meeting is for the purpose of  
arranging for a National Confer-  
ence of active members of the bar,  
who will discuss the status of the  
Negro from a large point of view.  
It will be the most representative  
gathering of men ever held in this  
country.

OUR NEXT DELEGATION.

The next delegation from this  
city to the National Republican  
Convention will be a representative  
one. There is no doubt but that  
the Republicans, in this city, will  
work to that end. Again the mode  
of election will be arranged so that  
every Republican will be permitted  
to vote.

THE BEE WOULD LIKE TO SEE

John B. Wight appoint a few colored  
men.  
A few more colored officers on the  
police force.  
A colored clerk appointed in the po-  
lice court.  
Republican judges practice what  
they preach.  
The people support a first-class daily  
paper.  
Colored people united and indus-  
trious.  
The colored school trustees have  
opinions of their own.  
The High School principal cease  
vasculating.  
D. B. McCary own a bank of his  
own.  
L. C. Bailey's new invention a success.  
John P. Greene given a representa-  
tive position.  
John B. Wight removed as commis-  
sioner.

THE BEE WOULD LIKE TO KNOW?

How many candidates are there in  
the field for the next convention.  
What has become of the colored  
democrats.  
If it is not true that they turn with  
every administration.  
Will there be any colored men ap-  
pointed under the district government.  
What would Mr. Bryan give the Ne-  
gro, if elected President.  
What the so-called colored Demo-  
crats, think of the Maryland white  
Democrats now.

OPINION OF THE PRESS.

COMPLIMENTARY AND OTHERWISE.

HOW LONG WILL IT LAST?

From the Palladium.

Editor Chase, of The Washington  
Bee continues to pour shot and shell  
into the ranks of the "Dallas Item."  
Chase is a heavy weight. The Item  
man is in the feather weight class.  
While the Item man has landed some  
telling blows, Chase continues to  
strike above and below the belt.  
How long will the battle last?

From the Omaha Progress

The obstreperous Chase of the  
Washington Bee has again broken  
loose and in his attempt to say some-  
thing both witty and mean about the  
editor of The Progress winds up by  
having said nothing. Mr. Chase has  
proven himself to be a species of the  
long-eared animal upon which Jesus  
rode into Jerusalem. An ass? Why,  
certainly! One of the driving, brain-  
less sort whose gray matter may be  
found in the heel—an impudent ass  
who grows fat and saucy when he is  
permitted to feed upon oats. Chase  
is witless and brainless, but obstinate-  
ly refuses to permit a spavined Mis-  
souri mule, which knows eminently  
more in an hour than Chase will man-  
age to learn in a decade, to impart  
him wisdom and mule sense. We  
own that mule and are perfectly will-  
ing that Chase should have the benefit  
of close association with him. The  
windy idiot might learn how to get in  
out of the rain. Members of the fra-  
ternity should interest themselves in  
Chase's pitiable condition and start a  
subscription for his relief. Paregoric,  
soothing syrups and brain matter are  
the main articles Chase stands in im-  
mediate need of.

IS THE COUNCIL DEMOCRATIC?

From the Augusta Union.

The Washington Bee says:  
"The Afro-American Council is a  
Democratic institution, pure and sim-  
ple."

We do not know from what source  
the Bee has its information. It could  
not be that Bishop Walters' advice is  
accountable for this, though we sus-  
pect that the case hinges on that mem-  
orable advice of the Bishop.  
We think that the Bee is decid-  
edly in error. The Bishop's advice  
has so many technical bearings that  
it is a pretty hard matter to  
rightly construe whether it was an  
edict from the president of the Afro-  
American Council or simply an  
opinion of a private citizen, and  
one such as any individual is at  
liberty to express. It affords no logi-  
cal consequence because of this reason  
that the shoulder of the Council  
should be made to bear the weight of  
the epithet of Democratic alliance.  
As backwoodsmen sometimes con-  
trovert the truth by receiving it in a  
contorted fashion, and as we have no  
wires attached to the heads of the  
Council's members, nor have we a  
thought-wave machine to reckon their  
thoughts, we ask the Bee to enlight-  
en us regarding the truth of its state-  
ment.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

WHAT THE NEGROES THINK OF HIM—  
THE WHITE MAN'S APOLOGIST.

[From the Dallas, Texas, Item.]

Mr. Booker T. Washington was in the  
city a few weeks ago. He was in the  
company of Editor T. Thomas Fort-  
une, of the New York Age. The Edi-  
tor of THE BEE, in the company of At-  
torney T. L. Jones, confronted the edi-  
tor of the Age and Mr. Washington on  
Missouri Ave., N. W. Mr. Fortune  
presented Mr. Washington, and in-  
deed, the editor of THE BEE had a  
better opinion of him before he met  
him.

His very make up convinced the  
editor of THE BEE that he was just the  
kind of Negro the southern white  
people want, and all the other Negroes  
who think Washington is close to cer-  
tain glib white people.  
Mr. Washington is like all other south-  
ern Negroes. He doesn't possess any  
manhood. He doesn't know what it  
is to be manly. He is regarded among  
the Negroes in this country as an  
apologist and trimmer. His followers,  
who are a few, are like him. He is  
the kind of a Negro the white people  
want, and the kind certain Negroes  
want who cater to a certain class of  
white people. THE BEE takes no  
stock in him. He is what you may  
call a "before the war Negro."

The daily Post, of this city, takes  
great pleasure in telling the Negroes  
that Mr. Washington is their Moses.  
The daily Post will find out before it  
is many years older that Mr. Wash-  
ington is a very small man.—THE  
BEE.

Without the libelous sentence:  
"Mr. Washington is like all other  
southern Negroes," we heavily accord  
with Bro. Chase's opinion of the "Mo-  
ses of the Negro race." This has been  
our contention all along, and there  
are other Negroes in this old town  
who believe, and have the courage to  
express themselves in the same man-  
ner. As Bro. Chase had a higher re-  
spect for "Moses" before he met  
him, so have we a higher regard for  
Bro. Chase since reading this opinion  
of "Moses," expressed so fearlessly.  
Now listen for some little two-ply to  
wail: Dese niggahs is jellus u'v fesh-  
ah Wash'n't'n.  
But we answer them: We'd rather  
fail by the employment of many  
methods, than succeed flunkystical-  
ly, while he may be worse off, the  
race will be better off. We crave no  
monument erected on the debauched  
of the manhood of the race, and flatly  
refuse to indorse any who have such  
cravings. Now.

SOUTHERN NEGRO MANHOOD.

From the Arkansas Appreciator.

In a short article denouncing Booker  
T. Washington, the Washington (D.  
C.) BEE, takes occasion to use the fol-  
lowing language: "Mr. Washington is  
like all other southern Negroes. He  
doesn't possess any manhood. He  
doesn't know what it is to be manly."  
If Chase means that southern Negroes  
do not possess manhood, nor know  
what it is to be manly, either he is  
totally ignorant of the facts of history,  
or knowing them, he is wholly without  
regard for the truth.

In war, in peace, in politics, in the  
quiet pursuit of life, in every location  
that calls for manhood, that evinced  
by the southern Negro is second to  
none of any section or race, and far  
superior to that evinced by characters  
of Chase's type. It is the manhood of  
southern Negroes that has made the  
American Negro famous in war. It is  
the manhood of the southern Negroes  
that has made the aggregate wealth of  
the American Negro what it is. It is  
the manhood of the southern Negroes  
that is solving the problems of the race  
by educating their youths, accumulat-  
ing property and living independently  
in their own homes. It is the manhood  
of the southern Negroes that is speak-  
ing through the press of every race in  
this country, demonstrating the intel-  
lectual capacity of the southern Negro.  
It is the manhood of the southern Negroes  
that has constituted for years the main stay  
of the Republican party, out, despite  
the persecutions of an aggressive en-  
emy. Men of the Chase stamina, under  
the same conditions, would have de-  
serted their standard in less than  
twenty-four hours and fled. It is the  
manhood of the southern Negroes that  
dares criticism, fearlessly and force-  
fully, the policy of the administration  
toward the race, while Chase has con-  
tented himself with the role of the  
puppy yelping at the heel of the admin-  
istration with the hopes of receiving  
a political crust. It is the manhood  
of the southern Negroes that has set ex-  
amples of honorable, gentlemanly liv-  
ing for northern debauches and men of  
Chase's calibre. It is the manhood of  
the southern Negroes that claims the at-  
tention of the world, so far as the  
American Negroes' capacity is con-  
cerned. Let the measure of true man-  
hood be set up in any sphere in which  
the Negro has been free to move, and  
the southern Negro will come up to  
the full standard of measurement.

If in his career, the southern Negro  
has sometimes resorted to diplomacy  
to carry his point, so long as he sacri-  
ficed no principle, it simply evidences  
his superior political acumen; it is the  
policy of the wisest, bravest and best  
of nations. Were it ever so wrong,  
however, the manhood of southern  
Negroes tells them that they owe no  
apology to the northern Negroes, and  
least of all to Calvin Chase.

NOT SO BAD.

BEST ARE BLACKS.

From the Selma Record.

A white soldier writing from Que-  
nados, Cuba, to the Carrollton (Ky.)  
Democrat says that the colored Cu-  
banos object to a color line. They have  
never had it, don't know anything  
about it and do not intend to have it.  
He further says that the Americans,  
soldiers especially, are a set of de-  
bauchees, doing little but drink and  
gamble, not from choice, perhaps, but  
from sheer depravity. The colored  
element of the island, according to  
this correspondent, are angels in mor-  
ality compared with the whites. The  
registry of births at Havana for Au-  
gust makes this startling exhibit:  
Legitimate births, white, 311.  
Legitimate births, colored, 9.  
Illegitimate births, white, 143.  
Illegitimate births, colored, 63.

The above shows the character of  
both races when under no restraint.  
Negroes are not so bad. "There are  
others."

A SMART BOY.

From The Headlight, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Benjamin L. Shook, a Negro eleva-  
tor boy in the employ of the McWaters,  
Dolun clothing house, Cleveland, O.,  
speaks five languages—English, Ger-  
man, French, Bohemian and Italian.  
He also reads Latin and Greek and is  
a talented musician.

NEGRO REPUBLICANS IGNORED.

WILL THE PRESIDENT INTERFERE?

Very shortly there will be an elec-  
tion of a President of the United  
States. The Republicans in this city  
will be called upon to celebrate their  
share for the party's success. Com-  
missioner Wight was appointed as a  
Republican, but up to the present  
time there has not been one colored  
Republican appointed by him. On the  
other hand the Democrats have had  
a monopoly in the District govern-  
ment. What it all means no one is  
able to state. The Republicans are  
loyal to the administration and they  
will continue to be, but certainly they  
are looking for some recognition on  
the part of the administration before  
it expires. Mr. Wight has not done  
his duty toward colored Republicans,  
and they feel it.

STORM-TOSSED CREW.

They Went Ashore and Found Canni-  
bals Devouring a Human Body.

The crew of the British steamer Kur-  
distan, Captain Littlehales, now taking  
on a cargo of coal at Lambert's Point,  
tell of an experience at once strange  
and horrifying. The vessel is from  
Iquique, Chile, and when off the Pa-  
tagonian Coast, near Terra del Fuego,  
was caught in a storm and fog and came  
to anchor. A boat's crew went ashore,  
and hearing a strange noise proceeding  
from a cavern near their hiding place  
inspected it. A party of savages were  
in the cave, engaged in eating what  
appeared to be the dismembered body of  
a human being. The savages attacked  
them, the seamen say, whereupon they  
fired upon them, killing one savage.  
His companions carried the dead body  
away, and the sailors believe, devoured  
it. In the cavern was a Danish flag  
and much wreckage. On the shore near  
the cavern lay the wreck of a wooden brig.  
—Norfolk, Va., Cor. Baltimore Sun.

New President of the Senate.

By the death of Vice President Ho-  
bart, the presidency of the senate will



(Senator Wm. P. Frye.)

fall upon Senator Wm. P. Frye, of  
Maine. Senator Frye is 70 years old, but  
looks younger. His term as senator will  
expire in 1901.

Threw Away Fifty Thousand Dollars.

There died in the City Hospital at  
Philadelphia last week a woman, prac-  
tically a pauper, who by inscribing a  
few lines upon a paper would have  
been put in possession of \$50,000.

For many years Dr. Isabel Mitchell  
was a physician of some prominence in  
the Quaker City. While practicing her  
profession she became interested in the  
pure food movement, and spent much  
of her time in perfecting a process for  
the preservation of meats and vegeta-  
bles where ice was not obtainable. Her  
experiments resulted in a formula  
which was declared practically perfect  
by chemists and physicians of Philadel-  
phia and vicinity. It was a preparation  
which answered the purposes desired  
and was at the same time harmless to  
health, being the forcing of medicated  
sauce into the articles to be preserved.  
Dr. Mitchell received many offers for  
her process, but none of the terms was  
satisfactory to her, though one of them  
was for \$50,000. While working on her  
food preservative, she neglected her  
practice, and gradually lost it all.  
From a comfortable home she went by  
gradual changes to a garret, where she  
was taken ill with a lingering dis-  
ease, and finally removed to the hos-  
pital. She persistently refused to re-  
veal her secret to the few friends who  
had stood by her, and with her death  
the formula is lost to science.

Enoch Arden in Real Life.

After an absence of thirty years  
James Edwards, whose home is now in  
Denver, Col., returned to Philadelphia,  
and found that his wife had been di-  
vorced from him and married to an-  
other man. Thirty-five years ago Ed-  
wards married Miss Belle Hickman,  
whose parents were wealthy. Edwards  
was in poor circumstances and his  
wife's mother opposed the marriage.  
The couple lived together for five  
years, but at the end of that time Mrs.  
Hickman is alleged to have brought  
about a separation. Edwards went  
West and became wealthy.  
Edwards says he repeatedly wrote to  
his wife, but she failed to get the let-  
ters. Not hearing from her husband  
for fifteen years Mrs. Edwards adver-  
tised and received a letter from Den-  
ver informing her that a man answer-  
ing her husband's description had been  
killed. Mrs. Edwards, not certain that  
her husband was dead, obtained a di-  
vorce and remarried.  
Edwards succeeded in meeting his  
former wife upon his return. There  
were explanations all around and he  
saw her farewell and went back to  
Denver.

While manufacturers and others  
throughout the United Kingdom are  
protesting against flooding their home  
market with goods marked "made in  
Germany," the Berlin Koelnische Zei-  
tung appeals to the Germans to show  
their patriotism and assist home in-  
dustries by buying German-made cloth  
in place of the English material.

TRYING TO PLEASE.

It Proved a Boomerang in the Case  
of One Fond Mother.

"You can't please everybody, no mat-  
ter how you try," was the philosophic  
discovery made by a pretty matron re-  
cently. "For six years after my mar-  
riage we lived in the west, and then  
a return to New York was decided on.  
My family consisted of three of the  
dearest, and I firmly believe, the  
most wonderful children in the world,  
but having once heard a remark to  
the effect that Mrs. Soandso was the  
greatest bore in existence, because  
forever singing the praises of her chil-  
dren, I decided to profit by that fond  
mother's injudicious dissertations.  
"My friends gave me a royal wel-  
come on my return to civilization.  
None of my five special schoolmates  
was married, and when they gave a  
luncheon in my honor I accepted joy-  
fully. I knew they were all 'strong-  
minded and advanced, with a high re-  
gard for women's rights and a decided  
opinion of the wrongs of their sex. In  
fact, one of them had written to me  
recently intimating that I had lost my  
soul's individuality by marrying, over  
which bit of information my husband  
and I made very merry.  
"So I prepared myself on matters  
economic, scientific and political, put  
on my smartest frock, thrust my pre-  
cious babes away from me, and started  
out with a determination, above all  
things, not to mention that delightful  
topic, my wonderful children.  
"The girls, I could plainly see, were  
politely surprised at my well set up  
figure and dainty attire—a sneering  
reference to that 'dowdy Mrs. Brown'  
chilled me with a suspicion of their  
undoubted expectations of my appear-  
ance. One of them asked, patroniz-  
ingly, about the 'babies.' Very well,  
thank you," I answered, and continued  
the interrupted conversation on the  
possible benefit of liquefied air to the  
world at large, one of the few sub-  
jects I had not studied up, and which  
I momentarily expected to prove my  
mental undoing.  
"I finally bade my hostesses good-  
bye and sallied forth, quite pleased  
with the impression I had made and  
feeling satisfied my reputation was  
safe in their hands. They were doubt-  
less chagrined at the discovery that  
matrimony is not always a destroyer  
of the 'soul's individuality.' I thought,  
gleefully, and sped home to my neg-  
lected infants.  
"Within three months our return to  
the west had been decided on, but be-  
fore my departure a kind friend tum-  
bled my pride in the mire.  
"Why, Nellie Blank," she exclaim-  
ed, "whatever did you say or do at  
the luncheon to give the girls such a  
false idea of your character?"  
"I gasped in mute astonishment.  
"Why," she continued, "I heard that  
you had changed so, grown utterly  
trivial and worldly, laced and con-  
fessionally dressed like a fashion plate,  
all of which might be forgiven but for  
your heartless indifference to your  
children. They said you never men-  
tioned them, and when some one  
asked how they were you showed ab-  
solutely no interest in the subject."  
"Well, of course, I explained mat-  
ters, but after all my self-sacrifice did  
you ever hear of anything like that?"  
And the little woman's eyes filled  
with tears of vexation.—Cin. Enquirer.

TRAIN ROBBERIES.

Danger That Seems to Increase and  
Cannot Be Stopped.

More than twenty times a year rail-  
way trains in the United States are  
held up and robbed. The criminals  
who follow this dangerous pursuit are  
fearless, and it is said that there is  
but one possible measure that will go  
to check their vicious careers.

Few travelers know that since the  
year 1890 there have been 230 hold-  
ups in this country, with more than  
eighty persons killed outright and  
nearly as many wounded. The desper-  
adoes usually work in gangs, and are  
difficult to run down. After com-  
mitting robbery they terrorize the  
country for miles about, and do not  
hesitate at killing a man who may be  
a witness against them. In conse-  
quence their atrocities are seldom pun-  
ished, and the wretches who have slain  
women and stolen property live and flour-  
ish, waiting for a fresh opportunity for  
crime.

As it is always express cars that  
suffer from robbers Congress was not  
long ago petitioned to grant Federal  
protection to the express companies.  
Mail cars are, it is alleged, rarely at-  
tacked by robbers, for the reason that  
such robberies are crimes against the  
United States, and are promptly  
brought up in the Federal courts,  
where the culprits receive severe sen-  
tences and no mercy.

On the other hand the robbers who  
attack express trains commit a crime  
not against the nation, but against a  
corporation. Their conviction, there-  
fore, has to be looked after by the  
state, and when a crime is committed  
so near the border of one state that  
the criminals can escape by running  
into the next, long legal complications  
are likely to ensue, which often en-  
deavors to keep the robbers free. At all  
events, unless something is done by Con-  
gress the present danger will continue  
to threaten every train that runs—  
Exchange.

What the British Officer Eats.

There are cases containing what  
are known as "necessities," and are  
marked "N" to distinguish them from  
the cases containing luxuries, which  
are marked "L," so that in the excite-  
ment of the war an officer will have  
no difficulty whatever in ascertaining  
whether he is eating a necessity or a  
luxury. Wines and spirits pressed  
beef, tongues, sausages, essence of  
coffee, compressed tea, tobacco, chick-  
ens, curried fowl, curried prawns,  
chocolates, curried rabbits, jams of  
every kind made, all kinds of soup  
and fish, "sparklets" for instantly  
turning plain water into soda water—  
all these are but a small proportion of  
the necessities and luxuries that the  
officers of the guard will fight and  
win on. Plum puddings are sent to  
them for Christmas. The luxuries will  
be washed down with champagne and  
creme de menthe, and the necessities  
with ordinary wine and spirits.—Lon-  
don Mail.

What a Blessing!

In Vienna organ grinders are al-  
lowed to play only between midday  
and sunset.

A DUMMY DECK.

Cards Run In On Four Poker Play-  
ers in Camp.

"A rather amusing thing happened  
at a fishing camp at which I was last  
summer," said R. R. Reynolds, of  
Hartford, at the Hotel Manhattan,  
New York. One of our party, while  
otherwise a thorough good fellow was  
an interminable talker, and, as such,  
an awful bore. The description, once  
applied to a certain statesman, that  
he used to set his mouth going and  
go away and leave it talking, fitted  
him to a T. We stood it for a couple  
of days, and then we put up a game  
on him. After supper, when we start-  
ed in on his regular conversation, we  
got up in a body and decamped. He  
saw the point and gracefully yielded  
to the inevitable, although he swore  
revenge. About this time we found  
that we had no playing cards with us,  
and telegraphed back to the club for  
20 packs, which arrived in due time,  
and that night we had a game. After  
we had played some time the conversa-  
tionalist dealt the cards. I held the  
ace, and when I picked up my hand I  
held four tens.

"The next man simply stayed, so  
did the next, but the other two whoop-  
ed her for the limit. The dealer  
dropping out, I raised again, and so  
did every one else in turn. This went  
on until we all got tired, and then  
came the draw. Some stood pat, and  
the balance drew one card each. Af-  
ter the draw we went it fast and fur-  
ious. All the chips had gone up long  
since, and the falling of I O U's look-  
ed like a snowstorm. It finally result-  
ed in a show down, and every blessed  
man present laid down four tens.  
When we recovered from the trance  
we were at first thrown into we look-  
ed for the dealer. Wise in his day and  
generation, he had disappeared and  
returned no more that night. It took  
about an hour and a half's hard work  
to get that pot straightened out, and  
it seemed that the dealer had been alone  
in camp when the cards arrived, and  
all the 20 packs happening to have the  
same backs suggested the idea to him,  
and he put up the dummy pack, which  
he held in his lap. The substitution  
was easy, and we did the rest."—New  
York Tribune.

LEFT A FORTUNE.

It Comes To a Prodigal Turned Out In-  
to the World Many Years Ago.

After more than twelve years of  
dire poverty Douglas Wilhelm is  
walking from New York to his home  
in eastern Tennessee to claim a for-  
tune of \$100,000, which his father left  
to him. Wilhelm started from New  
York on Saturday morning, and in-  
tends to walk all the way to Memphis.  
He says that he has managed to live  
twelve years in want without asking  
charity, and that he does not intend to  
ask for it now.

He has enough money to pay for his  
lodging and food on the trip, and does  
not intend to ask for transportation.  
Wilhelm was at the Twenty-fifth Dis-  
trict Police Station, and was there  
seen by a reporter for the Times, to  
whom he told his story.

His father, he said, owned a large  
cotton plantation about forty miles  
from Memphis, and he and his son  
lived together until twelve years ago,  
when the son fell in love with the  
plantation overseer's daughter. Several  
months later they ran away and  
were married. The boy's father  
would not be reconciled to the mar-  
riage and turned the son out on the  
world. He and his wife wandered  
and he and his young wife wandered  
from place to place, making a living  
as best they could. They finally drifted  
to New York, where the wife died.  
Wilhelm made a living by selling pa-  
pers, and continued to struggle al-  
one until a few weeks ago, when he  
saw in a Southern paper that his father  
had died leaving him his entire for-  
tune.

Wilhelm wrote to the administrator  
of the estate, but received no answer,  
and is now on his way to his home  
claim the estate. He looks worn and  
haggard, but seems confident that he  
will be able to make the trip.—Phila-  
delphia Times.

Fought Five Bulldogs.

A man by the name of Walker, who  
lives near here, has a pack of five  
bulldogs. While at supper with his  
family, a drunken man named Elliott  
came on his porch, and putting down  
his bottle of liquor and coat and hat,  
began to jump from the porch contin-  
uously. The dogs pretty soon came  
tearing around the house spolling for  
a fight, so to speak, but not dreaming  
of a fight with a wild and woolly man.  
He met them on all fours, and  
yelling like an Indian, jumped from  
the porch into the midst of the dogs,  
seizing some, kicking others, and such  
a whirligig of arms and legs was  
never seen before. Elliott astonished  
them with his lion-like agility, and  
amid yells, curses and ravings, the  
man and dogs tumbled over each other  
in a mad rage and scramble, mak-  
ing the dogs ashamed of themselves  
for, soon as the dogs had liberty  
to do so, they ran into the cellar. El-  
liott followed, and in the pitch dark  
the howls of the dogs and the screams  
and noise of the battle seemed a cel-  
lular with terror and pandemonium in  
full blast until the dogs could get out.  
One of the dogs has never been found.  
—Haley (Tenn.) Cor. St. Louis Dis-  
patch.

Youngest Woman Preacher.

Melanie K. Bowles, a girl of sixteen  
years, is probably the youngest woman  
preacher in the world. In June of  
this year she preached the opening  
sermon in the yearly meeting of the  
Baptist church, Honey Creek, Wis.,  
and she has been granted an unlimited  
license to preach at the quarterly  
meeting of that church. Miss Bowles  
lives at Prospect, Wis., where her  
father is in charge of the Baptist  
Church. Miss Bowles has frequently  
during the summer spoken from her  
father's pulpit. Before she was 10  
years old she evinced a great interest  
in theology and, unaided, outlined a  
sermon.

Why He Won't Sell.

## ORGANIZED A SOCIETY.

The Family for the Prevention of Cruelty to Microbes.

"I have a son who is taking a medical course at Tulane," remarked a member of the Board of Trade, "and he has been especially interested in the study of bacteriology. I am sorry to say it has proved a great affliction to the entire family. Our troubles began about two months ago, when he laid aside a few samples of his breakfast and remarked casually that he intended to put them 'under the glass'—meaning his new \$125 microscope. Next day he told his mother that he had to change over his milkman and grocer immediately. He said it was next door to a miracle that any of us were alive and when he gave me the Latin name of the microbes he had discovered I was inclined to agree with him. The idea of absorbing that many syllables at every mouthful was enough to scare anybody, so to be on the safe side we followed his suggestion. A few days afterward he saw some fish being delivered at the gate, and immediately hacked off a sample. In less than two hours he rushed down and threw two fine pompano into the slop barrel. 'You've had a narrow escape, father,' he said, 'when I made a gentle protest, for I am very fond of pompano, broiled. If you'd eaten that fish, he said, 'you'd have been a dead man in a week.' After that we had no peace. He insisted on making what he called a 'superficial investigation' of all pantry supplies. He said he was looking for only three or four of the most deadly forms of bacteria and would reserve the moderately dangerous ones for a future campaign. The result was that he condemned nearly everything we had on hand. Then he wanted to sterilize the kitchen utensils, and posted up a set of sanitary rules and regulations for the guidance of the cook. Fortunately the cook can't read, but the rest of us were being rapidly reduced to starvation, and day before yesterday I headed a revolt and organized a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Microbes. Everybody in the house joined except my son, and I gave him solemn warning that if I ever caught him molesting any bacilli on the premises I would cut him off with a microscope. Since then we have gorged ourselves with impunity and microbes and gained 26 pounds—grand total. My son looks on sadly and says he washes his hands of the consequences. I told him he could wash his hands as much as he pleased, but he mustn't wash any more skillfully—especially with germicide fluids. I have hopes he will survive until Mardi Gras."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

## OPIUM SMOKERS IN CHINA.

In Formosa One Person in Fifteen Uses the Drug.

To learn the actual number of opium smokers is impossible, but we know the amount of the foreign import of this drug. The native confessions of reformed opium smokers tell us precisely the amount of opium required to pass the year, or craving. It is one-fifth of an ounce daily. An ounce or liang is consumed in five days and a catty suffices for eighty days. Four catties are enough for 320 days, and another half catty will carry the user to the end of a year with comfort. A pound is enough then for only twenty-two persons and 50,000 pounds is sufficient for not more than 1,100,000 persons. The law of compulsion in the smoker is just as imperative for native opium as for foreign. It is a matter of great interest to know the extent of the evil.

In regard to Szechuen, that very populous and wealthy province, Mr. Scholth, in the Trade Report for 1933, informs us that Szechuen produces 100,000 piculs of opium, and the cultivation is always increasing. At Chungking, where he is commissioner, he is told that 30,000 piculs suffice for consumption in the province and that 65,000 piculs are exported. We may conclude that the smokers of that province cannot be less than 650,000. Since the population is 37,000,000, the number of smokers is one in a hundred. In Shensi one in 140 smokers, in Formosa one in fifteen is the proportion in cities, where the people are sunk to the lowest point of degradation and this is the largest proportion yet known of opium smokers as compared with the general population.—Shanghai Mercury.

## How Much Sleep.

The statistics and diagrams of sleep in the Sunday Post-Dispatch are interesting as showing the influence of occupation upon habit. The American naval officer gets less sleep on the average than anyone else. It is with him a matter of regulation, but he gets used to his scant allowance and seems to thrive under it. He sleeps six hours in the twenty-four. The actor sleeps ten, while the army officer is allowed eight hours. There are two extreme opinions on the subject of sleep. One that men do not sleep enough, and the other that they sleep too much. Probably the truth is that a tranquil and evenly balanced mind not given to worry, dissipation or needless excitement needs less sleep than the fussy man who indulges in these respectable and unrespectable vices. It is possible to rest even when in the midst of work. But it requires much toil and self-control to achieve such a power of rest.

## Municipal Novelty.

There is a decidedly humorous side which occasionally comes to light in connection with the undertakings of municipal corporations but the action of the enterprising city fathers of a small Hungarian town is certainly unique. The Mayor and the whole Town Council, consisting of eight members, formed themselves into a band of forgers and carried on a thriving business in the Town Hall manufacturing paper notes current in Austria, which they circulated pretty extensively. A workshop, well fitted with the necessary implements, was fixed up a cellar of the Town Hall, and they actually set policemen to guard the door while they were at work. This remarkable state of affairs existed for a couple of years, when the business was detected, the Mayor and councillors fighting like professional brigands upon being arrested.—Crisa Recorder.

## EMPIRE OF THE SOUTH.

ITS PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE.

What is unquestionably the most comprehensive and beautiful volume ever issued upon the South, has just been published by the Southern Railway. Its title, "The Empire of the South," conveys an impression of its general character, but nothing short of a thorough reading demonstrates how carefully the author, Mr. Frank Presbrey, has gone into every interest of this section, commercial, industrial and educational. The book is a superbly illustrated octavo volume of nearly two hundred pages, and not only is the South and all of her vast interests treated in a general way, but each State is separately given full representation. The author has the cooperation, of the officials of the Southern Railway in its preparation, and evidently the greatest pains have been taken to make a presentation which is thorough, correct, and at the same time exceedingly interesting. From advance sheets we quote the opening chapter, which appears in the volume under the heading, "The South—Yesterday, To-day, and Tomorrow."

"The advance of the Empire of the South has been one of the grandest and most noteworthy movements in the industrial and commercial history of the world. It has annulled the force of the adage, 'Westward the course of empire takes its way,' and has destroyed for all time the theory of political economists that enigration followed isothermal lines. "Considered in general, the development of the South in all avenues of human activity has been coincident and parallel to the growth of the country at large. When, however, this great region is considered by itself, and in connection with individual sections of the United States, a basis of comparison is presented which brings out with startling clearness and in incontrovertible figures the majesty and rapidity of its unparalleled progress."

"Taken as a whole, the States included in this area form an empire of a half million square miles. It is four times greater than England, Ireland, and Scotland, and contains seven times larger than the combined area of the New England States. Within its borders could be placed sixty-four States the size of Massachusetts, and five hundred the size of Rhode Island. It has so generous a supply of natural and material wealth, that, if the balance of the world should be swept out of existence, it could prosper and support itself through the ages to come. As materials exist or are successfully grown in every part of the South in such prodigious abundance that transportation from mine and field to factory is a minor item. It has a system of intercommunication and connection with the outside world by water and rail which limits the boundaries of its trade and commerce only as civilization is limited. It has a general climate and prolific soil, and in all avenues, industrial, commercial, agricultural and intellectual, offers its own citizens, and those who may in the future become such, every advantage and inducement to be found in any portion of the United States."

Copies of "The Empire of the South," a volume of 184 quarto pages and 500 illustrations, may be had by remitting 15 cents to cover postage to J. C. HOKIEN, Passenger Agent, 120 East Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.

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Mr. Tyree, the tonsorial artist, is in town again.

The father of Miss Dora Smith is very much indisposed.

Miss Eva H. Harvey is able to attend to her school duties again.

Miss Esther W. Turner represented her class on Thanksgiving Day, at Howard University.

Miss Nita Turner of the physical culture department will spend the Xmas holiday in this city.

Mrs. Katie Parker has been doing some very effective work as substitute in the fifth grade at Douglass School.

Little Miss Martin of New York Ave. who has been suffering with tonsilitis is improving.

The charity entertainment given at the Conservatory of Music last night was a grand success.

Thanksgiving was greatly enjoyed by the ladies of the household, although turkeys were very high.

Miss Marie James has been appointed to a teachership in music in the public schools.

Mr. William Kemp of Lincoln, Neb., is in the city and is expected to be appointed shortly in one of the departments.

Since Miss Ida C. Turner's stay in Philadelphia, she has been somewhat indisposed.

Mr. Thomas L. Jones who went to Atlantic City last week on professional business returned to the city Monday morning.

Mrs. Adams, the mother of Mrs. Ruby Adams Dabney, is very sick. Her speedy recovery is hoped for by her many friends.

The full account of the Scott-Magruder wedding which took place Thanksgiving night, will appear in the next issue. However it was an exceptionally grand affair.

Mrs. Fannie Gregory, the wife of Prof. J. M. Gregory of Bordentown, N. J., was in the city this week, the guest of Dr. Geo. H. and Mrs. Richardson.

The parents in the neighborhood of the Slater Building gave a luncheon last Wednesday afternoon in honor of the teachers of the Slater School. It was a very unique and enjoyable affair. This token of respect was very deserving, as all of the teachers are conscientious workers.

The marriage of Mr. L. D. Best and Miss E. E. Harvey was celebrated at the Metropolitan Baptist Church on Thanksgiving night. The bride was beautifully costumed in the latest fashion and presented a lovely appearance. The groom wore the conventional black. A large reception was held at the bride's residence on 4th street, n. w.

## SCOTT-MAGRUDER.

One of the most quiet as well as one of the most unique marriages took place at the parsonage of St. Augustine's Church on Thanksgiving evening between Mr. Edward W. Scott of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and Miss Imog ne Magruder.

A little before 7 o'clock the party arrived at the church. It consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Magruder, Mrs. Scott, mother of the groom, a venerable and highly respected lady; Miss Scott and several others. The bride was beautifully dressed.

After the ceremony the party repaired to the home of the groom 1508 Erie street, n. w., where a reception was held from 8.30 to 10.30. The presents were numerous and costly. Miss Magruder is a young lady of pleasing and fascinating manners. She is popular among her associations and a young lady of perseverance. Mr. Scott is well known by a large class of people. He carried a most pleasing and gratifying smile on last Thursday evening which was evident that he intended to go through life in clover.

## FREDERICK CITY NOTES.

Dr. Sharp gave a banquet to a few of his friends Saturday night at Clarks' Cafe. Those who enjoyed the repast were Caleb Nichols, Evan Brighton, James Skinner, William Williams and Thomas Clark. The Doctor, in his jovial way told your reporter to eat in remembrance of Smith, Rayner and Herring. The table was laden with the best the market affords.

Rev. Charles H. Murray, occupied his own pulpit Sunday and preached both morning and evening. Both services were largely attended.

Miss Gracie Lane, who is Superintendent of Bethel Sunday School has made it a success, and is the right person in the right place.

A great many strangers arrived in the city to visit their friends and to do justice to the Frederick County turkey Thanksgiving day.

Mr. M. G. Lee is confined to the house, suffering with a bone felon.

Rev. Thomas Lawson is here to attend the funeral of Mrs. Jackson.

The Industrial Fair will be a success financially, for it is largely attended every night.

Emily Jackson, the beloved wife of Richard Jackson, died Monday morning at 8.30 o'clock at her residence, West All Saint. She leaves her husband and three children to mourn their loss—Mrs. Rev. John Brown, of Woodstock, Va.; and Mrs. Caleb E. Nichols and Miss Katie Jackson, of Frederick.

## STAGE HEROES ARE SCARCE.

WOMEN ARE NATURALLY MUCH BETTER ACTRESS THAN MEN.

"The making of actresses is easier than the making of actors," writes Franklin Fyles of "The Theatre and Its People," in the December Ladies' Home Journal. "The young women by nature more apt and pliable. Their faces are more mobile, their manners more graceful, their habits of speech and bearing more variable. When the round up of talent comes and the graduates are turned out for professional service there are half a dozen proficient actresses to every actor of equal ability. This is shown at the matinee trial performances, in which the female roles are generally well played, while the male ones are not. If promising actresses are more numerous, six to one, than actors, the same ratio operates in favor of the young men in getting work. A good-looking fellow finds himself in no such glutted market as discourages his sister aspirant. If he is clever he will readily get an opening, even though he is ugly. The masculine roles in plays predominate largely. Of course, intelligent and tolerably facile actresses the supply is far in excess of the demand. Heroes are scarce. Heroines are plenty."

## CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

THE GIVING OF GIFTS AT CHRISTMAS SHOULD BE MUCH SIMPLIFIED.

In the December Ladies' Home Journal Edward Bok writes in vigorous deprecation of the complicating of Christmas. "Much as we need simplicity in all the phases of our living," he contends, "its greatest need is sometimes felt at Christmas. And it seems a pity that we cannot make a beginning there. We could if we would simplify this question of presents: if we would leave out of our consideration all but the natural promptings of our hearts. If ever material considerations should be dismissed from our minds and lives it should be in connection with Christmas. If ever our friends should see our hearts—our Christmas Day. Not that we should be other than our real selves on other days. But as it is, we are not our actual selves on the day of all days when we should be. See how we strive that our present of this year shall surpass the one we gave last year! See how instinctively we think of the material value of what we give, and actually, of what we receive! See how we regard ourselves by leaving needless things undone and inviting illness because we feel we must give something of our own making to a friend, when really a sigh goes into each stitch, instead of being with ourselves, and pleasing our friends infinitely more by being frank with them, and purchasing something at far less cost to our health. Every woman knows what I mean by this: the great evil of 'making things' for Christmas presents which really neither the times nor the strength can be spared. In much the same way we complicate Christmas at the table."

## GRANULATED SUGAR CHEAPER.

Why the Old-Fashioned Brown Variety is Seldom Seen.

"When I was running a boarding-house for gangs at work on new railroads in the West a few years ago," said the tall man, "brown sugar cost 5 cents a pound when I bought it by the hoghead, and granulated sugar cost 12 cents a pound when purchased in equally large amounts. Now, if you had 200 men to board, all of whom used sugar in their coffee, what kind of sugar would you buy?"

"I suppose I'd make a mistake, but as far as I know now, I would buy brown sugar, for that would be the cheapest," was the reply.

"And that's where you've made a mistake," said the tall man. "I'll prove it to you in a minute. When you go home to-night, you take a teaspoon and experiment with both kinds of sugar. You'll see that with granulated sugar you can pick up only as much as the bowl of the spoon will hold. But it's different with brown sugar. If you dig your spoon deep into it, when you lift the spoon, you bring nearly three spoonfuls of sugar along with it, as it packs closely. That is what housewives call a 'heaping teaspoonful.' Now the average railroader is used to putting three to four spoonfuls of sugar in his coffee and he never looks to see whether they are heaping ones or not. Therefore, the brown sugar is the more expensive. I tried both ways, and I found that using granulated sugar saved me over \$15 a month over what it cost to serve brown sugar. There's even more difference now than then, too. The big sugar concerns have beaten down the price of granulated sugar until it costs but a penny a pound more than brown sugar. That's why you see granulated sugar in all the cheap boarding-houses to-day."—New York Sun.

The poor-houses in forty-five Kansas counties are empty, and in thirty-seven counties there is not a case on the criminal docket.





## THE SIDE

I shall in this column endeavor to answer all correspondence that may be sent and I urgently request young ladies to read this column and any questions that they wish answered please send them in before Saturday of each week.

By Miss May Clematis.

Annie:—Your letter was a gem, but you show too much admiration.

Ella:—Don't believe all that is said to you about other people.

C. T.: If you think that your condition is to be bettered, then marry.

Carrie:—Too much anxiety on your part, demonstrates weakness.

Ella:—It must be confessed that your expressions are lady like and refined.

R. T.: It is not advisable to wear a dress that does not become you, simply because it looks well on other people.

G. T.: Good manners become a refined woman. It will not hurt you to be polite to people.

Nellie:—It is not necessary for you to accept an introduction to a gentleman in the public street.

Oliyan:—It is impolite to hint to a gentleman to escort you to the theater. He loses his respect for you.

Estelle:—Never misjudge a person if you don't understand him. Thoroughly understand his meaning before you become offended.

L. S.:—No lady need be insulted if she doesn't desire it. There are different methods employed.

A female journalistic association is what is greatly needed.

Miss Tell: Your letter on industrial education is a good one. It would look well in print.

Work: The Recorder's office is full now. It is impossible to find employment there.

Graduate: Why don't you look for some other employment. You all can't be teachers.

Discrimination: You should not associate with people who are not socially your equal. Your relation in business is one thing and social equality is another.

Business: Because you meet one in your business capacity it is not necessary to recognize him on the public street. Let him become insulted if he wants to. Some people are too thin skinned.

Katie: Conduct yourself as a woman. Give intruders to understand that you are a lady. Never become jealous of people because they are doing better than yourself.

Mollie:—Gossip is only found among idlers. If you attend to your business you will have as much as you can do.

Indiscreet: Some girls are very indiscreet when they are off on their summer vacation. Some people mistake your meaning. Dress will recommend you sometimes, but refinement and education are letters of recommendation.

O. K.: You should not accept costly presents unless you are engaged. You should be careful how you receive presents at any rate. Some men regard giving presents a license. Men are very silly in this particular. They are too busy to study the art of polite society.

Mattie:—Wheels are becoming disgusting. It is dangerous to any girl and you will see it. Many a girl is suffering now from this practice. Modesty seems to be a scarce consideration now.

Christian Endeavors:—Yes these societies were numerous years ago. They are also growing out of date. From the first they were very influential. A wrong class of people have them in charge now. Be what you are and not the person with a string on. Take this pointer and digest it.

There is much flirtation among girls. Carelessness in dress is vulgar.

Paint and powder on the face are growing out of date.

Flashy dressing is out of fashion.

Going to theaters alone is becoming fashionable.

Young men want their pennies for something else.

Be independent and travel alone, rather than be dependent.

Work for what you get and purchase what you want.

Don't allow a man to think that you want his company. It makes him con-

cent.

If you haven't what you want, wait until you get it.

Don't crave for what you can't get and never sacrifice your reputation.

You are not respected if it is known that you are in need.

Don't borrow money from your male associates. It is dangerous.

Think wisely and act accordingly.

Dress in a becoming manner and let the world know that what you have on is your own.

Read good books and profit by them.

Be diligent in your studies and persevering in everything.

Never talk about your companions. It will operate against you in the long run.

Don't marry for convenience or before you are ready.

Don't marry for spite, because you do yourself an injury.

Take your time and think well while you are taking it.

Good thoughts emanate from good people.

Don't grin at people because you may make a mistake.

Look a person in the eye when you are talking to him.

An honest woman will give honest expressions.

## HOTELS.

IF YOU WANT A PLACE

To Board

ADVERTISE

IN THE BEE

THE SHOREHAM

15th and H Sts., n. w.

JOHN T. DEVINE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

COCHRAN-HOTEL

14th and K Sts., n. w.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Strictly First-Class Meals

The Fredonia

14th and K Sts., n. w.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

First-Class Family Hotel

AMERICAN PLAN

1831-1833 H Street Northwest

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WASHINGTON DANENHOWER

PROPRIETOR

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McPherson Square

HORACE M. CAKE

PROP.

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The Hotel Douglass

220 B Street N. W., and 235 Penns-

vania Avenue, n. w.

THE FINEST HOTEL IN THE CITY

can Plan.

Write or call. Private waiters. First-class

ble bath.

D. A. C. JONES proprietor.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sept. 14-1 mo.

WILSON'S COMPOUND OF

PURE COD LIVER OIL

AND PHOSPHATES OF

LIME, SODA, IRON.

Cures Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis

and all Scrophulous Humors.

The great popularity of this safe and effec-

tive preparation is alone attributable to its

work. In the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronch-

itis, Whooping Cough, Scrophulous Humors, and all Con-

sumptive symptoms, it has no superior. It equal-

izes the best of all remedies, and is the only one

that is at hand which will cure all complaints of

the Lungs, or Throat. Manufactured only by

W. L. Wilson, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

## How Can You Say

So good second hand Typewriters at such low prices. We are frequently asked. The answer is easy. We have the agency of the JEWETT, the latest and highest of all high grade typewriters. In exchange for it we get the best of other makes, and by having exceptional advantages to put these machines in first class order. We are enabled to give big values to those wishing writers of any kind. If you have or have not a Typewriter, give us your address, and we will freely give you points upon writing machines that may be of value to you, also a description of the Jewett writer. Address:

NEWMAN & SON,

DEALERS IN

Standard Typewriters

THE CALIGRAPH

TELEPHONE 1124

No. 611 Seventh Street N. W.

SOLDIER'S ROMANCE.

Dismissed in Disgrace He Returns to His Profession.

The enlistment of a private soldier brings to light a romance, a romance more like a chapter out of a novel than an actual occurrence. James Robert Wasson, at 53 years of age, is permitted by the Secretary of War, who waives the regulations in his favor, to enlist as a private soldier.

Thirty years ago Wasson was appointed to West Point, being then only 20 years of age. Three years before that he had known the practical side of war. Despite his youth he enlisted in an Iowa regiment and went through the Red River campaign. At West Point he became the firm friend of Fred D. Grant in his studies. When they graduated Wasson stood at the head of his class. He was recognized as having extraordinary engineering abilities.

After graduating and receiving his commission as Second Lieutenant, Wasson procured a year's leave of absence and went to Japan. Before the year was up he resigned from the army to take the chair of mathematics in the College of Hokkaido. A year later he became Surveyor in Chief of the province of Hokkaido, and not long afterward he was appointed engineer, with the rank of Colonel, in the Japanese army and went through the Formosa campaign. His great abilities won him decorations and other honors. He married the daughter of John A. Bingham, at that time American Minister to Japan, and was looked upon as one of the most distinguished men in the empire.

Wasson yearned for his native land. He returned to the United States and through the influence of President Grant was made a Major and paymaster in the army. He served faithfully in that capacity for some years. One day, while traveling with \$25,000 of government funds, he reported that the money had been stolen from his seat. An investigation followed and showed that Wasson had been leading a fast life. He was Court-martialed and dismissed in disgrace from the army. For some years he was lost sight of. Now he returns once more and instead of asking for even the humble command of Second Lieutenant is content to take his place in the ranks.

All his old friends wish him well.

A GROSS INSULT.

Why De Reszke Challenged Baron Rothschild.

A curious anecdote is now going the rounds of the clubs and salons. It seems that when Jean de Reszke was last in Paris he was invited to a dinner at Baron Rothschild's, and during the reception that followed the tenor was requested to sing, which he willingly did several times.

At the conclusion of the last piece the Baron stalked from among the group and, handing De Reszke a blank check, said loudly, before the assembled guests:

"We are all delighted, Monsieur. I don't know what your prices are, but you may write your own figure upon this check."

Jean de Reszke, blanching with anger, tore the paper to fragments and answered:

"I came here as your guest, sir, and sang because it was requested and it pleased me. You shall hear of this further." Then he bowed around and departed.

It is said that the tenor sent seconds to the Baron, who explained that he knew it was customary for the De Reszkes to sing at private functions for money and believed Jean's attitude was a pose, as he was convinced the singer would have accepted the check if it had not been offered publicly. This was done purposely because during the evening the singer appeared to forget his place, and for these reasons Baron Rothschild declined to consider the challenge.

It Will Cost \$80,000,000.

Emile Bernard, the famous architect who won the \$30,000 prize offered by Mrs. Phoebe Hearst for the best plans for the new University of California, is now in charge of the colossal undertaking. He will require assistance of at least half a dozen American architects. Work will progress as rapidly as the money will come. The total sum necessary for the buildings and gardens he has planned Bernard estimates at \$80,000,000. He does not expect the undertaking to be completed before 20 years. The University of California will then be the best laid and best equipped in the world, accommodating easily 5,000 boarding students.

## LAWYERS.

W. Calvin Chase,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law  
—AND—  
Notary Public  
Practices in all the Courts in Virginia and the District of Columbia.  
Office 1109 I Street, n. w.  
Washington, D. C.

Our patrons will confer a favor on the management of this paper by calling on Mr. E. J. Wilhoite at his Grocery 1802 14th street, when in need of groceries.

## PERSONAL

JUST ARRIVED IN THIS CITY! Visit Madame Lorno and have your fortune told. You will be surprised. Charges only 50 cents. 2106 I Street Northwest.

## HERE'S A LITTLE



Pointer for You

ATTENTION! LADIES!

## HAIR RESTORER

All who are desirous of having a beautiful suit of hair, or if your hair is falling out, you should get a bottle of Hairline, better known as the Renowned Hair Restorer. Oriental Complexion Cream so cures all skin diseases and makes the skin like velvet. Price, 25c to 75c per bottle.

Treatment of the Skin and Scalp

STRAIGHTENING A SPECIALTY.

All kinds of implements and toilet articles for sale.

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Only one man.

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12 cabinet size Phos

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Crayon Portrait for \$5.00.

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Briles Becke Co.

Lunch Room open Night and

Style. EUROPEAN PLAN.

HOTELS.

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EUROPEAN PLAN: ROOMS ONE DOLLAR

AND A HALF AND UPWARDS:

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF!

EQUIPPED WITH ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

SITUATED ON WASHINGTON PLACE, AT THE CORNER OF WASHINGTON MONUMENT, IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE PART OF THE CITY, CONVENIENT TO DEPOTS, THEATRES AND BUSINESS CENTERS.

QUIETLY UNEXCELLED.

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GENERAL RAILROAD AND

Steamboat Ticket Office.

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and Baggage Express,

Office: 901 Main St., Richmond, Va.

Passengers and baggage called for and

baggage checked to destination.

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# EVERYBODY,

50,000 Subscribers wanted—A great sacrifice to obtain them.—Look at our offer.



No. 537. THIS HANDSOME LAMP.

Metal base, with artistic and very rich large figure—for a column; nicely moulded oil font; the latest burner ratchet screw movement, for turning wick up and down, thus always insuring a brilliant light, clear as a crystal and equal to 200 candles. It stands 28 inches high and is all ready to put oil into and light.

The 16 inch shade has an 8 inch rich lace flounce and combines to make it a rich, handsome, serviceable home ornament.

Send 5 cash yearly subscribers for this handsome banquet lamp.



No. 1. THE HANDSOMEST LAMP-CLOCK MADE.

Gold-plated metal base; gold-plated lock ring; gold-plated open cast head removable oil font; the latest ratchet screw burner; large, handsome hand-decorated globe; first-class chimney. Clock made and warranted by one of the largest factories in the U. S. All ready to put oil in and light.

This handsome lamp-clock is worth 20 dollars. A fine Christmas or birthday present. The Bee will give one of these clocks to any person who may send 5 cash yearly subscribers.

No. 16. Here is good Watch Case. Fine coiled gold pi double curb, full length elegantly engraved gold solid bar, very best of snap and guaranteed to wear ten years.

For this fine rolled gold chain. The Bee will give to any person sending in 3 yearly cash subscribers six 6 month subscribers.



PROF. L. WUNDRAM'S

BLOOD PURIFYING

Vegetable Pills and Powders

Have stood the test of half a century in Europe, and thousands of sufferers have been permanently cured by their use. Pills and Powders consist of precisely the same ingredients, being composed of wholesome herbs alone, while so happy is their composition that they act upon the blood, the liver and upon the kidneys alike, and that they may be safely given to the smallest infant. A few doses of the Pills or Powders, regularly taken in spring and again in fall, will keep the blood pure and invigorate the entire system, thus most effectively warding off disease.

The following are some of the diseases which have been permanently cured by their use, viz: Inflammation of the Bowels, Tetters, Asthma, Cough, Headache, Sore Eyes, Rheumatism, Cramp Colic, Croup, Catarrh, Pain in the Chest and Sides, Chills and Fever, Ague, open Wounds and running Sores, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Jaundice, Biliousness, Eruptions of the Skin, Bowel Complaint, Gout, Piles, Worms, Dropsy, Erysipelas, Malaria, Diarrhoea, Colic, Swellings, Constipation, Hiccups, Bloody and White Flux, Dysentery, and, in short, all and every disease resulting from impure blood or from imperfect digestion, no matter of how long standing.

Dose of the Powder.

Many years of experience have proven the following to be about the proper dose:

Take daily at the age of—

From 1 to 1 year..... 1 teaspoonful.

" 1-2 " ..... 1/2 " "

" 2-4 " ..... 1-1/2 " "

" 4-8 " ..... 1-1/2 " "

" 8-14 " ..... 1-1/2 " "

" 14-adult..... 2-3 " "

The Pills

may be taken in the following numbers:

From 1 to 1 year..... 1 to 2 pills.

" 1-2 " ..... 2-4 " "

" 2-4 " ..... 4-8 " "

" 4-8 " ..... 8-10 " "

" 8-14 " ..... 10-16 " "

" 14-adult..... 16-20 " "

As in the Powder, always begin with the smallest dose, as some systems require more and the others less, in order to reach the same result. A few days' use will show how large or how small a dose may be sufficient. The dose should be just large enough to insure three, and, in urgent cases, up to five free discharges in 24 hours. The Powder may be mixed in a little water or syrup, or it may be tightly packed into capsules, and should be taken at bedtime or an hour before breakfast, as most convenient; and the same rule holds good for the Pills also, though half the number may be taken at night and the other in the morning if desired. To such as are in the habit of taking strong mercurial or other injurious pills, the dose may appear rather large; but, as these Pills, as stated before, are composed of wholesome herbs alone, which do no violence to the system, a much larger dose is necessarily required to produce a beneficial result.

When a cure has been effected, do not discontinue the use of the medicine at once, but take a little less from day to day, otherwise temporary costiveness may be the result.

Price of the Vegetable Pills, 50 cents and \$1 per box, according to size of box.

Price of the Herb Powders, 25 and 50 cents.

For sale by Druggists throughout the United States and Canada, or sent by mail, free of postage, to any address, upon receipt of price by

DR. JULIUS DIENELT & CO.,

Alexandria, Va.

Sole General Agents for the United States and Canada.

W. Calvin Chase, Sole Agent for the District. Call at the Office of THE BEE, No. 1109 I St., N. W., where all of Prof. Wundram's Herb Medicines are for sale; including Herb Tea, for purifying the Blood; for colds; and for Children and Dispeptics, as a healthful substitute for tea and coffee.

Reliable canvassers, who can make good money, wanted.

## WHERE THE BEE IS SOLD.

Merritts Stand, Pension Office.  
J. W. Chapman, 1500 14th st. n. w.  
J. F. Smothers, 1827 T st. n. w.  
Peoples Business Union, 19th and L  
sts. n. w.  
Bellar's Drug Store, 16th and M  
sts. n. w.  
W. H. Thomas, barber shop, 230 H  
st. n. w.  
SOUTH WEST.  
J. T. Newnan, 301 3d street, s. w.

The Third Baptist fair closed last Friday night with great success.

Mr. Smith who has been sick for several weeks is greatly improved and is able to resume jury duty.

The fair at Asbury M. E. Church is largely attended. There was a mock marriage on last Monday evening.

There will be quite a number of colored appointments made in the Government Printing Office shortly.

Mr. Henry Payne, who was injured by a bicyclist running over him, died this week at the Emergency hospital. The bereaved family has the sympathy of many friends.

Miss Beulah E. Richardson, daughter of Mr. A. S. and Mrs. N. C. Richardson, departed this life on Thursday afternoon. The funeral will take place today from the 15th St. Presbyterian Church.

The funeral of Mr. James Mason, of Pierce Place took place from Plymouth Congregational Church last Sunday afternoon. A large number of friends were present to pay the last respect to this distinguished citizen.

Mr. Mason leaves a wife and several daughters and sons to mourn their loss.

There was a dragnet meeting of the Afro-American Council at the Second Baptist Church on last Sunday. There were ten members present and the others were members of the Second Baptist Lyceum and visitors.

The funeral services over the remains of Mr. Henry Payne Tuesday afternoon were very impressive. The young man was very highly respected and bore a character beyond reproach. He was a brother to Miss Annie Payne a teacher of the Banneker School.

## BURIED WITH HONOR.

## WHITE CHURCH MEMBERS ACT AS PALLBEARERS.

William Reid, 97 years old and a resident of this city, has for 27 years been sexton of St. Albans Protestant Episcopal Church, white, was buried November 23d in the church lot.

Rev. G. C. F. Brakenale, pastor of the church, preached the funeral and the vestry acted as pallbearers.

Mr. Reid was honored and respected by the entire congregation. For 27 years he had been a faithful sexton. He was considered one of the congregation. On the day of the funeral, the entire church was filled not only with the membership of the church, which is white, but with those who were not members of the church. This highly respected citizen and faithful servant will be missed among those who held him in such high esteem.

## MEMBERS OF THE BAR MEET.

## ARRANGING FOR NATIONAL MEETING.

The active Colored Members of the District of Columbia bar, met at the office of W. Calvin Chase, and perfected an organization looking forward for a call of a National convention to be held in May 1900, by the active practicing lawyers, throughout all the States and Territories in the United States, for the purpose of considering the Federal Constitution, and Statutes and the decisions of the Federal Appellate Courts, perdicted thereon, the Constitution, statutes and decision of the court of Appeals in the several states, territories and the District of Columbia, bearing upon the legal status of the Negro in this country and the administration of the laws, both State and Federal Courts in all proceedings which the Negro is a party.

E. M. Hewlett, President; W. C. Martin, First Vice President; T. L. Jones, Second Vice President; P. W. Frisby, Recording Secretary; W. Calvin Chase, Corresponding Secretary; Royal A. Hughes, Treasurer.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

W. Calvin Chase, W. C. Martin, Royal A. Hughes, Wm. L. Pollard, L. M. King, Scipio L. Baker.

## THE CONGRESSIONAL LYCEUM.

Sunday last Rev. J. Anderson Taylor read a well written and thoughtful paper on "Evils of Sunday Newspapers," before the Congressional Lyceum, Odd Fellows Hall. Dr. Taylor observed that the issuance of Sunday papers entailed a large amount of waste on the Lords day, which being that of neither necessity nor mercy, is a plain violation of the Fourth Commandment. As such a paper usually contains a great deal of secular matter people become absorbed in its reading, thus shutting out the reading of the Bible and the proper pursuit of religious periodicals. It also brings to the fire side and in the family articles serial stories and caricatures which put the thoughts of the reader out of harmony with the spirit of God's holy day, and which, therefore, do not contribute to the edification of the household. It lessens the church attendance, and tends to render many who do go, unfit for the proper worship of Deity that Rev. Henry Ward Beecher once said would be as soon have a load of hay dumped in his parlor, as to have the contents of a secular Sunday paper dumped in his mind before going to church. That the Sunday papers had the origin about 1873, and since that time their growth had been phenomenal, so that now there are at least five hundred and fifty papers published each Lord's day.

The paper was discussed by W. Calvin Chase, Esq., of this Bar, Lieut. Tumey, Mr. J. H. Harrison and Mr. G. Manly, editor of the Record.

The recital of the poem "The Negro's Troubles" by Miss May Jones,

an accomplished elocutionist, was most heartily applauded.

Tomorrow at 3:30 p. m. Miss M. R. Bowen will deliver an address and Miss Ella Freeman will recite a poem.

## THEY MUST STAND TRIAL.

P. B. Chase, of the management of the New Grand theatre, and Police-men Harry Warren, and Charles H. Murphy of the First precinct, were the defendants in the Police Court Wednesday morning on charges of assault preferred by Prof. Nelson E. Weatherless.

Prof. Weatherless claims that the defendants forcibly ejected him from the New Grand Theatre on November 18. Each of the defendants entered a plea of not guilty, and demanded a jury trial. Judge Scott set Wednesday next as the date for the hearing of the case, and ordered the defendants released in \$200 bond each. Attorney Henry F. Woodward appeared for the defendants.

The information against Mr. Chase was issued at 10 o'clock, after Assistant Attorney Muldowny had heard the witnesses for the prosecution and defence. Attorney W. Calvin Chase represented Prof. Weatherless.

## A MEETING OF THE PEOPLE.

## UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE BEE.

A mass-meeting of the colored citizens at Vermont Avenue Baptist Church last Wednesday evening, under the auspices of THE BEE, to protest against the alleged violation of the civil rights statute by the management of the New Grand Opera House, was attended by a large crowd. Several strong speeches were made during the early part of the evening, but the explanation of Mr. W. F. Thomas, said to have been an eye-witness of the expulsion of Prof. Nelson Weatherless from the theatre, made a statement.

The addresses were more along the line of defending the rights of the negro, and some of the speakers touched only in a cursory manner on the particular phase which was the object of the meeting.

The meeting was called to order by W. Calvin Chase. Mr. P. W. Frisby was selected as secretary, and Rev. L. C. Moore, of Mississippi, was called upon to offer prayer. The object of the meeting was stated by Mr. Chase. He said that it was not for indignation purposes, but to protest against the action of the management of the New Grand Opera House in excluding colored people from the theatre, when Williams and Walker, with a colored troupe, were playing there.

"We have tried political parties," said Mr. Chase, but they have failed us. We have tried indignation meetings, with preambles and resolutions, but the result has been almost valueless. We must appeal to the courts, and to the courts we shall go, and see if there is not justice there.

L. L. Jones was the first speaker introduced. The speaker said that the negro had, since the day of his emancipation, regarded the Republican party as the star of his hope. Yet, he continued, there has been more mob violence, more lynching during the last three years under a Republican administration than at any time since the period of reconstruction.

"We have concluded that we must endure these outrages, said the speaker. "At least that is the course suggested by our leading colored men. But shall we endure them without protest? The time has come for the negro to act for himself. The sooner he learns this the better it will be for us all. We must marshal our forces for the irrepressible conflict, for it is bound to come."

In concluding the speaker advised the negroes to organize, to save their means, and stand together, and in the end they would win.

Dr. C. B. Purvis was then introduced. He stated that he came only to lend his presence to aid any movement for the uplifting of the people. "In regard to the action at the theatre," said Dr. Purvis, "I think that to shut negroes out from seeing negroes is rather ludicrous. If a colored lady and her escort, both of high character, are insulted, I should say it was by an inferior person, at an inferior theatre, and where an inferior play was going on.

"Patience must be exercised, but I do not believe that the colored people should submit tamely to insult. It seems strange that when we are appropriating islands with millions of negroes and reaching out for more, we still cannot allow a negro to enter a decent theatre in the District of Columbia. I believe that the only thing to do is to agitate the question. If the white people could only see the intellectual young women in the colored people in this and other communities, they would not have such objection to associating with them. The trouble is that the judgement is based almost entirely on the more ignorant and degraded of the race.

Rev. Geo. W. Lee, pastor of the church, was the next speaker. His remarks were of a decidedly humorous vein, and he kept his audience in a roar of laughter.

"If there is anything the average white man hates," said Dr. Lee, "it is a qualified negro. They like the good old mamies, with big handkerchiefs tied over their heads, but they don't like the bright young girls graduating from colleges, and with well developed intellects. It is hard to see the servant rise above the master. I would trust America anywhere if a white people is to be dealt with, but I place no confidence in her administration of the black man's interests.

"This civil rights law was passed by the fathers of the men who are now trying to break it. It is a legacy from the brave and chivalrous dead to protect a helpless race, and it should be enforced."

Mr. W. F. Thomas, who is connected with the theatre, explained some things concerning the incident giving rise to the trouble. His remarks were well received.

## AFRICA, THE ODD END OF CREATION.

Howard C. Hillegas, the author of "Oom Paul's People," writes very entertainingly in the December number of "The National Magazine" regarding little known aspects of the Trans-

vaal. He says in part:

"Not necessarily the strangest, but undoubtedly the most astonishing revelation to an American traveling in South Africa, is the extent and nature of American works and enterprise. Everywhere the hands of the Yankee—as all Americans are called in that country—are visible. On the farthest American implements are used almost exclusively; in the mines American machinery is the best; American electric cars and lights are in all the cities and on the railroads they have American locomotives and palace cars. Americans are at the head of all the gold and diamond mines, and a regiment of Yankees is assisting Kruger's army in fighting for a cause which they believe in as just as that for which their forefathers fought so valiantly at Bunker Hill."

## BRIBERY ALLEGED.

## POLICE OFFICERS, ACCUSED BY A POOL ROOM KEEPER.

Make Promise for a Consideration—Meeting Appointed at Place on East Capitol Street.—An arrest probable.

Maj. Sylvester received a complaint Monday morning which promises to be the cause of an investigation of a charge of alleged bribery on the part of one or more members of the police force. The complainant in the case is William H. Lee, colored, who called upon Maj. Sylvester with his counsel, W. Calvin Chase, and told of an alleged appointment with a member of the force who, it was claimed, had made a promise to withdraw a prosecution for \$150, the money to be paid at 3 o'clock Monday afternoon at East Capitol and 11th streets.

William H. Lee is one of the prominent colored men in the District. His place is at 225 Pennsylvania avenue, northwest, and extends through to No. 212 B street. He keeps a pool room and cigar store on the ground floor. For a number of years "Bill" Lee, as he is familiarly known, conducted a saloon on C street near the Baltimore and Ohio depot, and during the time when the elective franchise was exercised his place was frequented by hundreds of politicians.

One week ago last Saturday night the police of the sixth precinct made a raid on the place on Pennsylvania avenue and arrested Lee on charges of keeping a disreputable house and doing an illicit liquor business. Several persons were taken from the premises and Lee was left to leave \$100 each for their appearance as United States witnesses.

## JURY TRIAL DEMANDED.

Attorney Chase was employed, and when the cases were called in court a jury trial was demanded in each case. The one involving the charge of keeping a bawdy house was set for trial in Judge Scott's court for Tuesday. Since the charges were preferred against Lee, Maj. Sylvester was told, more than one member of the force approached Lee and guaranteed a settlement of the case in the event of a certain consideration. The claim was made that Lee arranged to meet an officer, as stated, and agreed to give him \$150 in an envelope. Ten dollars in bills, each bill marked, and a number of slips of paper were put in an envelope by Lee's attorney, so Maj. Sylvester was told, and he was instructed to hand this to the officer at the meeting on East Capitol street. The number of each bill was noted, and the initials of counsel "W. C. C." and the date, "November 27, '99," was written on each note.

Twenty-five slips of paper, fifteen of which were numbered and ten of them blank, were put between the bills. The money and slips were put in a large envelope. When the deal was made, Lee said to Maj. Sylvester, the policeman he would be on hand rain or shine.

## OFFICER DETAILED.

After listening to the complaint Maj. Sylvester concluded he would detail an officer on the case to witness the meeting and to have been arranged and to take the action necessary under the circumstances.

## GRAVE CHARGE FILED.

## POLICE SERGEANT MCNEELY ACCUSED OF SOLICITING A BRIBE.

Keeps Appointment to Get Money.—Alleges That He is Victim of a Conspiracy.—Suspended and Arrested.

## From the Evening Star.

Samuel A. McNeely, a police sergeant, who has recently done duty under Lieut. Kelly in the sixth precinct, was placed under arrest last Monday afternoon on a charge of accepting a bribe. At the same time he was suspended from the force and was directed to surrender his equipments. He was unable to comply at once with the latter order, for he was then at police headquarters and his revolver, club, badge and other equipments had been left at the sixth precinct station, which place, it is thought, he visited only a short time before he called on Maj. Sylvester. This is the arrest that the police expected to make in an alleged bribery investigation that had been started, and was published in Monday's Star.

Sergeant McNeely's arrest is not due to the action of Inspector Pearson and Sergeant Duvall, also detailed as inspectors. These officers were sent out to follow up charges made by Attorney W. Calvin Chase and William H. Lee, as stated Monday, and although they were within reaching distance of the sergeant a few seconds after they saw him accept the alleged bribe they let him get away.

When William H. Lee, the colored keeper of a pool room and shooting gallery, reported to Mr. Chase, his counsel, that a bribe had been asked of him by the police, the latter insisted that his client should do something to expose the alleged bribe. Lee stated that East Capitol and 11th streets was the place selected by the officer for him to meet him at 3 o'clock Monday afternoon, and hand him over \$150.

## THE APPOINTMENT KEPT.

Inspector Pearson and Sergt. Duvall

were on hand before the appointed hour, and McNeely was there on time. Lee was a little late but the sergeant awaited his arrival. The men met almost in front of the Chinese laundry near the intersection of Massachusetts avenue with 11th street. After spending a short time in conversation Lee handed over an envelope, which Sergeant McNeely accepted, but which he did not seem in a hurry to put in his pocket. The two officers who were watching had been standing at East East Capitol street corner of the little frame building watching the proceedings. Their position was such a conspicuous one that a number of persons stopped and watched them, curious to know what was going to happen. While Sergt. McNeely and Lee were still conversing, Inspector Pearson and Sergeant Duvall left their place of hiding and walked to the front of the Chinese laundry. McNeely did not see them until they reached him. When Inspector Pearson addressed him, saying, "I want you," the sergeant stepped back from the curbstone as though he intended to cross 11th street in the direction of Lincoln Park. Instead of turning to run, he backed clear across the street, with his hand in his pocket, giving the impression that he was going to draw his revolver. He said:

"Don't touch me," and "Don't put your hands on me!"

In this way the inspector and the sergeant crossed the street, and although the time consumed was short, a number of people gathered to witness the proceedings.

"Lookout," shouted one bystander, "he's going to shoot."

The officers acted as if they believed he would use his revolver and soon gave up the pursuit. Sergeant McNeely kept looking around to see if he was being pursued until he reached a vacant lot on 12th street, when he ceased turning and ran as fast as he could. Inspector Pearson and Sergt. Duvall, who had given up the chase, returned to police headquarters, and Major Sylvester and Inspector Boardman then learned of the incident which had amused the spectators gathered on 11th street.

## LEE STEPS ASIDE.

When William H. Lee saw Inspector Pearson and Sergt. Duvall approach Sergt. McNeely and himself he withdrew and gave the officers every opportunity to make the arrest. He expressed surprise that the officers had permitted the sergeant to run away. When a Star reporter met him just after the affair was over he said he could hardly realize that the two officers had let the one man escape. Speaking of the circumstances leading up to Monday's event, he told of the raid that was made on his place of business Saturday night, the 18th of this month. He said he was standing in his place when an officer approached him and said:

"You are under arrest."

He told the officer that he had done nothing. The house he then learned was surrounded and the policemen entered and made a thorough search for liquor. He told them he had not been in the liquor business for two years. They found only four bottles of beer, he said, in the room of one of the lodgers.

Five different members of the police force, he declares, approached him and wanted money. The money they told him, according to his story, was to get him out of his trouble, and also to protect him.

When the raid was made, he said, McNeely told him it would cost him \$1,000 to get out of the trouble. One of the men who he says made a demand for \$200 told him that McNeely was angry with him, and would punish him, as he (McNeely) had been told to his satisfaction about him. More than one of them, he said, told him not to tell Attorney Chase about the affair. Last Saturday, continued Lee, Sergt. McNeely called on him and said he wanted to see him about the neighborhood of 3d and E streets on business. He says he walked around on 3d street and then it was that McNeely made him the offer to clear him and give him police protection.

WANTS LEE AGAINST THE OTHERS.

"These people are trying to do you," Lee says he was told by the sergeant. "They can't reach me. I'm not in this business for the love of it, but for what money there is in it and I'm not a cheap man. Deal direct with me and I'll guarantee you will not be bothered."

Lee says that Sergt. McNeely told him Lieut. Kelly was a mere figure-head, so far as the precinct work is concerned, and that Sergt. Gross and Byrnes were not to be feared. The sergeant, Lee said, told him that he (McNeely) was running the precinct, and that in less than two years he would be lieutenant. When Lee said he could not raise \$200, but could raise \$150 by Monday, the sergeant agreed, Lee says, to meet him at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at the place designated. As soon as he had returned over the envelope, he alleges, Sergt. McNeely told him to claim he was sick tomorrow morning and fail to appear in court. He added, Lee says, that he should say nothing to his counsel or any body else. Just then the conversation was ended by the appearance of the officers who had been sent out by Maj. Sylvester.

About 4 o'clock Maj. Sylvester received a message over wire that Sergt. McNeely was on his way to headquarters, and half an hour later the latter arrived. Maj. Sylvester received him in his office and held a short conversation with him.

## ALLEGES A CONSPIRACY.

The sergeant's claim was that he was the victim of a conspiracy, and he declared he was innocent of any wrongdoing. He was soon turned over to Inspector Boardman. He was then notified that he was under arrest, having been previously told that he was suspected. One of the stenographers in the department took his statement in the presence of Capt. Austin. The latter asked the officer several questions. In his statement Sergt. McNeely repeated the story of his innocence and claimed that Lee was to give him a list of places where the law was being violated.

After the street scene was enacted he said he did not know what the envelope contained, and that he tore it in two and threw it away. When he was searched, however, two marked \$5 bills, said to have been in the envelope, were found on him.

## LEE'S TAKE-OUT KINK.



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## FORMAL CHARGES MADE.

A warrant was obtained charging the officer with accepting from William H. Lee certain money as a consideration for not informing against Lee for a violation of the internal revenue law. Bond in the sum of \$1,000 was furnished and he was released.

Tuesday morning Attorney C. Maurice Smith appeared as counsel in the case. At his request a continuance until Saturday was granted.

In conversation with a Star reporter the accused officer said he was innocent of any wrong doing.

"When the case is tried," he said, "I'll win with hands down. I'll admit that I lost my head yesterday, and had it not been for that I would never have been brought into court."

He said he would be able to show something at the trial of the case that will astonish people. A conspiracy, he said, had been formed against him, and his trouble at this time is the result of activity on his part and an effort to do his duty. Policemen who go along and never do anything, he said, never get into trouble. There are many officers of this kind on the force, he added.

He said when the envelope was handed him he tore it open and Lee asked him why he was doing that. Then he put it in his pocket. After he lost his head and ran, he said, he pulled the envelope from his pocket and what had been in it was left in the pocket where he had his money. He then found a number of slips of paper mixed with his money. The paper he threw away, and it was not until his money was counted at headquarters that he knew he had any extra money. The case against Mr. Lee was postponed until Sergeant McNeely was tried, which takes place to-day in the Police Court.

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Cuba's latest census, that of 1897, gave a total population of 1,631,687, of whom 65 per cent. were white. The new census is expected to reduce this total to 1,500,000.

Kansas has been trying to place an order in this country for 700 locomotives, but has not yet been able to satisfactorily do so.

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